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SCANDINAMAN REVIEW



A Thirteenth Century Law Book

ICELAND'S MILLENNIAL

Peace....

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A Novel by
ARNE GARBORG

Translated from the Norwegian by

PHILLIPS DEAN CARLETON

Arne Garborg belonged to the writers who made Norway's name illustrious in the second half of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1853, and died in 1924.

Garborg was a peasant's son and the first writer of more than local fame in whom the Norwegian peasant spoke for himself and in his own language.

PEACE is Garborg's greatest prose work, the one in which he has delved most deeply into the human soul and created the most vital people. It is a dark and tragic picture of a strong, noble mind destroyed by its own highest aspirations. But the somber tale is humanized by the homely details of everyday life in which Garborg shares with us his intimate knowledge of the people. Nor is it unrelieved by that quiet humor which pervades all his books, a humor that seldom provokes a laugh or even a broad smile, but more often brings an inward chuckle of amused recog-Price \$2.50 nition.

Scandinavian L'iterature:

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FROM BRANDES
TO OUR DAY

By
H. G. Topsöe-Jensen

Translated by

ISAAC ANDERSON

From Brandes—who, in 1871 with his epoch-making lectures, inaugurated modern literature in Scandinavia—to Sigrid Undset and contemporary Scandinavian writers, this book surveys the most active years of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish literature. An Introductory Survey leads up to the events of 1871.

The American reader, though he knows the individual work of many Scandinavian writers, has had no chance to learn of the writers themselves; their backgrounds, lives, and environments, the forces-social and literary-which worked on them, their peculiar places in the history of Scandinavian literature. Mr. Topsöe-Jensen gives a continuous account of Scandinavian literature which will make the reader sense it as a whole. Covering the same ground as the collections of Best Stories previously published, this book is the only general survey of Scandinavian Literature available to the American reader.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF ICELAND'S BANK IN LIQUIDATION

With a total indebtedness of 35,000,000 kroner at the time of its failure, Iceland's Bank owes Denmark 6,500,000 kroner, of which amount the Danish government claims 3,900,000 kroner. Negotiations are under way for reconstructing the bank under a new name which shall have reference to enterprises like fisheries, trade, and industry. The ew capital to be raised is to be no less than 5,00,000 kroner, and it is expected that the government of Denmark will co-operate with that of iceland in furnishing guarantees to prospective depositors. Iceland's Minister in Copenhagen, Seeinn Björnsson, has been especially active in urthering the bank's interests in Denmark, and mong those who have conferred with him is the rell-known Oslo banker, Sejersted Bödtker.

SWEDISH BANK INCREASED DWIDEND FOR LAST YEAR

The Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget of Stockbolm, the largest private bank in Sweden with resources of nearly 1,000,000,000 kronor, reported and profit for 1929 of 14,580,000 kronor as against 10,600,000 kronor in the year before. An increased dividend payment of 18 kronor per share as against 5 kronor in 1928 corresponds to a raise of from 211 per cent to 12.67 per cent. Oscar Rydbeck is be director of the bank which is closely allied to be Kreuger interests.

Meager Gives New York Largest Bank in the World

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The merging of the Interstate Trust Company into the Equitable Trust Company and the absorpion of the latter by the Chase National Bank of New York created the first three billion dollar bank, he largest in the world. At the head of this consol-lation is Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank. The capital is to be increased from \$105,000,000 to \$148,000,000, and the undivided profits and reserves will approximate \$72,000,000. While Mr. Wiggin will be the head of the organnation, Winthrop W. Aldrich, brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be president. The ourd of directors is composed of seventy-four nanciers and industrial leaders and is said to be the largest board in this country or abroad. Among previous mergers with the Chase National Bank were the Metropolitan Bank, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, the Mutual Bank, the Garfeld National Bank, and the National Park Bank.

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY OF COPENHAGEN ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

Although the business of the East Asiatic Company's various enterprises showed an increase for 1920 over that of the year before, the situation in the world market was such that the net profits were 60,000 kroner less than in 1928. At the same time the dividend remained as of the year before, 10 per cent. The inter-trade between the various branches of the company showed steady progress, and in South Africa the development has been especially believable. The annual report also makes mention

of the loss of the training ship Köbenhavn with no expense spared in trying to obtain traces of the missing five-master, the largest sailing ship in the world. The San Francisco and Seattle Agencies reported increased business due to the maritime development along the Pacific coast.

NORWEGIAN PRIVATE BANKS SHOW STEADY PROGRESS

That all of Norway's private banks advanced steadily during 1929 is stated by the ökonomisk Revue in a survey of the banking situation in that country. Increased taxes, however, reduced the net profits in many instances. The nine so-called "new banks," Andresens Bank, Bergens Kredit Bank, Drammens and Oplands New Private Bank among them, had a total capital at the first of the year of 142,600,000 kroner and deposits amounting to 75,800,000 kroner. As for the remaining banks under liquidation, efforts are under way to expedite the final settlement of outstanding accounts and realize on whatever assets still remain for the benefit of creditors.

DANISH BANKS SHOW LARGE FOREIGN BALANCES

A feature of the Danish banking situation has been the existence of rather large foreign balances, on which in many cases advantageous rates of interest, even on short notices, have been obtained. This has been due largely to high level interest in the United States and Germany. During an almost universally unsettled money year Denmark was able to manage with a single modest rise in the bank rate from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which took place last September. Even the necessity for this rise was doubted, and a reduction to 5 per cent was made at the close of the year.

FINLAND'S BUDGET EXPENDITURES SHOW AN ANNUAL INCREASE

The burden of post-war rehabilitation in Finland has caused budget expenditures in nearly every recent year to exceed receipts from sources other than borrowing, but in the case of current expenditures ordinary revenues have in general struck a balance. While there has been a steady decline in the domestic public indebtedness of the country, the foreign debt has increased. It is noteworthy, however, that most of the public debt was incurred for productive purposes in connection with public utilities owned by the Government. This public debt now amounts to \$87,000,000, about \$25 per capita.

NORWAY'S SHIP MORTGAGE BANK BUSY EXTENDING LOANS

Because of the great development of the Norwegian mercantile fleet during the past year, the Ship Mortgage Bank has been called upon to extend a number of large loans. At the recent annual meeting of the bank's directors it was decided to pay a dividend of 5 per cent out of the net profits of 284,000 kroner and set aside the rest of the money for taxes. The 7,000,000 kroner loan, at 5 per cent, will increase the bank's capital to 20,000,000 kroner. The sum of 4,000,000 kroner is available for ships to be built in Norway.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

Foreign Credit Information

Central Hanover maintains resident representatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Sydney. It numbers thousands of banks in foreign countries throughout the world among its correspondents.

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From contact with these sources and from its own large foreign business the foreign credit files of Central Hanover are being constantly enlarged and brought up to date.

This foreign credit information is always available to bankers and business men throughout the country.

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The "Icelandic National Song" as rendered in English by I. Dorrum is from the popular "Eldgamla Isafold" by BJARNI THORARENSEN. The original has five stanzas, only the first and the last two being included.

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OLLARS

The thirteenth-century law book, a page from which is reproduced on the cover, is one of the manuscripts mentioned by Dr. Blöndal in his article. It is a page from the Jónsbók, an Icelandic code of laws which was adopted in the year 1280 and named for the lawman John Einarsson who brought it from Norway. This particular manuscript copy is in the Royal Library in Copenhagen. It dates from the seventeenth century and is especially famous for its illustrations.

SIGFÚS BLÖNDAL is librarian in the Royal Library in Copenhagen; he is a native of Iceland, and has done literary work in Icelandic as well as Danish. He informs the REVIEW that there is now in preparation a series of facsimile editions of the most important of the old manuscripts he discusses. The series has for its prototype the famous series of Greek and Latin manuscripts published by the Vatican Library, and will be of great importance to students. Owing to the modern perfected technique of reproduction, it is possible to get an edition that is for all practical purposes almost as satisfactory as the original. As the first in the series has been chosen the Flatey book, especially interesting to us because it contains the chief source of knowledge of the Norse discovery of America. It will be edited by the well-known scholar, Professor Finnur Jónsson. The publishers are Levin and Munksgaard of Copenhagen. Dr. Blöndal pays tribute to Professsor Hermansson of Cornell for his

excellent monograph on Icelandic manuscripts in *Islandica* of which he is editor.

Mary Wilhelmine Williams is best known to our readers as the author of Social Scandinavia in the Viking Age, a book telling just what the layman wants to know; how people lived and worked and played in the Viking Age. She is, however, a versatile historian and has done much work in the field of Latin American History. Research undertaken for Honduras as a special investigator in the boundary disputes mediated by our State Department has matured in a large volume entitled The People and Politics of Latin America: A History, which is now in press.

ELLEN LUNDBERG-NYBLOM appeared for the first time in the Review last year with an article entitled "Who awards the Nobel Prize in Literature," a sketch of the present members of the Swedish Academy which attracted attention both here and abroad. She is herself an author of poems and novels as well as of plays that have been successfully presented. She is also a contributor to magazines and is thoroughly familiar with literature and those who make it, in Sweden. She has visited this country and is an admirer of modern American literature. We have enlisted the services of Mrs. Lundberg-Nyblom as a regular literary correspondent to the REVIEW.

BEN BLESSUM is too well known to readers of the Review to need an introduction. His last contribution was an essay on the famous old timber churches of Norway, in which he raised several interesting points of discussion.



Photograph by Sonne

CHRISTIAN X

IN COPENHAGEN, KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND IN REYKJAVIK, KING OF ICELAND AND DENMARK

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XVIII

MAY, 1930

NUMBER 5

Icelandic National Song

English by I. Dorrum from the Icelandic of BJarni Thorarensen

NCIENT beloved land,
Snow-capped from fell to strand
And verdant shore,
While seas their billows raise
Thy sons shall sing thy praise
In strains of skaldic lays,
Hence as of yore.

Mighty thy mounts on high Rise in the azure sky, In sunset glow. Rivers and gushing streams Murmur of ancient dreams, While hues and sparkling gleams Enchant thy snow.

Ancient beloved land,
Snow-capped from fell to strand
High, rugged, free!
God bless thy course, we pray,
Safeguard thy wake and way,
Long as the sky shall stay
Thy canopy.

Iceland's Millennial

By MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS

EXT MONTH Iceland celebrates the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of her Althing, or parliament. Impressive ceremonies will mark the event, and delegations from many lands will be present to do honor to the sturdy little state tucked under the Arctic Circle.

The Icelandic Althing is one of the earliest national assemblies known to history, and is probably the oldest surviving one. It was founded less than a half century after the colonization of the island from Norway—a major result of the great activity characterizing the Viking Age—had begun. The pioneers established themselves along the coast in scattered farmsteads. Following Norwegian practice, each settled district, or godord, soon had its own house of worship and its thing, or local assembly of freemen, which functioned chiefly for adjustment of disputes between the hot-blooded, high-spirited inhabitants. Over the gathering presided the priest-chieftain, or godi, wearing upon his arm a ring, the sacred symbol of office, at other times kept on an altar in the temple.

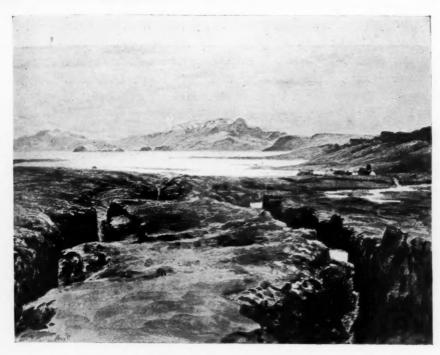
The years passed, population increased, and the need became pressing for a general government with a uniform system of laws and a supreme court for hearing cases arising between the numerous godords, or tiny states, found in medieval Iceland. In 927 the first step was taken to supply the lack. A prominent settler named Ulfljót, or Wolf-lot, was chosen by the leaders to prepare for the land a general code of laws. After spending three years studying government in Norway, Ulfljót chose as a basis for his work the legal system in use in the southwestern part of that country. The code which he formulated was adopted for Iceland and later came to be called

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Ulfljót's Laws.

While Ulfljót was preparing his national code, another man searched out a suitable meeting place for the Althing, which was to be set up as part of the movement for political reform and federation. He chose a dignified site, since known as Thingvellir, or Thing Plain, in the southwest of the island, not far from the present capital. It was a lava-covered, deeply-incised depression about ten miles long and half as wide, and was framed by the colorful mountains, banded and capped with glimmering snow. Through the plain ran the little Öxerá



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THE MOUNT OF LAWS, THINGVELLIR.

River, emptying into a lake, later called Thingvallavatn, which lay in the south of the natural inclosure.

The first meeting of the Althing, which inaugurated the commonwealth of Iceland, was held in 930. It was midsummer when the leaders of the various godords rode into Thingvellir, and the grass was high enough to give fodder for the horses. The heath had taken on new life; delicate northern flowers were beginning to bloom; wild ducks and swans were astir on the lake and the Öxerá; and the plover's shrill whistle offered greeting.

All sessions of the Althing were held in the open air with only the sky for a canopy.

From the first this national body included two parts, a supreme court and a legislative assembly. The former was made up of thirty-six judges, chosen from various sections of the island, who were especially concerned with trying cases arising between godords and issuing "dooms," concerning them. Because of the excess of disputes presented before the central tribunal, four superior courts, one for each political quarter of the commonwealth, were soon formed. Their sessions were held in connection with the Althing.

The parliament proper, known as the Lögrétta, or Law Mending,

was a body of one hundred and forty-four men who occupied three rows of benches in the lava-paved, sky-roofed assembly hall! But only one-third of the legislators, including the chiefs of the thirty-nine godords and nine supplementary members, had the right to vote. These potent forty-eight filled the middle benches, while the others, seated to the front and rear, served merely as advisers, but in this capacity at times they had much influence. The Lögrétta's chief function was the enactment of laws by majority vote, but it also interpreted existing laws, granted pardons, and issued licenses of various kinds.

The Althing elected its own president, the Law Speaker, who, after the annual election and organization was completed, led the formal procession of judges and parliamentarians to their places for the regular session of the assembly. In the days before the introduction of written records into the Far North the Law Speaker was the repository and living voice of the law. From the natural eminence in Thingvellir known as the Mount of Laws, he not only proclaimed new decrees passed by the Lögrétta, but for the enlightenment of those present he recited each year a certain portion of the already established code. The annual compensation of the Law Speaker was two hundred and forty ells of coarse woolen cloth, known as wadmal, and one-half of the fines imposed by the supreme court for minor offenses. Ulfljót was, naturally, the first to fill the office.

When Iceland acquired its Althing, the inhabitants still worshipped Thor and Odin and other ancient deities of the North. But a change was imminent. In the late tenth century, missionaries of the new faith, spurred on by King Olaf Tryggvason of Norway, became active in Iceland; and the Christians grew in numbers and strength. Soon feeling ran high between men of the two religions. The nine godords where Christianity was predominant seceded from the Commonwealth, for their leaders would not take the heathen oath required of members of the Althing. There was talk of setting up a separate state, with a Christian law speaker and assembly. It seemed as if religious differences would utterly wreck the Icelandic nation.

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In the summer of the year 1000 matters reached a crisis. Fortunately, wise and moderate counsel prevailed. Both faiths had many followers, and a compromise was agreed upon. The Althing voted the adoption of Christianity as the official religion of the land, but private worship of the ancient gods of the North was permitted, and various heathen customs were likewise winked at.

This arrangement saved the political unity of Iceland, but the existing government was not capable, and never had been, of satisfactorily

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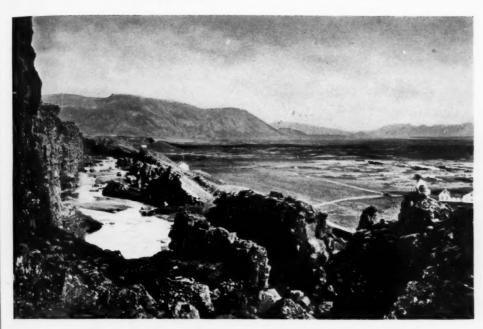
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THINGVELLIR PLAIN, SHOWING A PART OF THE GREAT GORGE.

preserving law and order. Turbulence was chronic, for the same reason that the United States was torn with internal dissension under the Articles of Confederation: there was no strong central authority to see that the laws were obeyed, and that court decisions were enforcd. Many of those unwilling to accept the justice meted out by the higher courts fought duels at the Althing for the settlement of their disputes on the wager-of-battle principle. In an effort to mend matters, a few years after Christianity was adopted the Althing set up the Fifth Court, which seems to have been planned by Njál, the Law Speaker, who was also hero of the finest of the sagas. The new tribunal was given greater authority than the older courts, and its members were selected with unusual care. There were forty-eight judges named in preparation for the court sessions, but the law, with the aim of making decisions acceptable to both parties of disputes, required that plaintiff and defendant each reject six of them. This device was largely responsible for ending the duels at the Althing.

Thanks partly to the work of the Fifth Court, partly to the influence of Christianity, peaceful progress lasting nearly a hundred years now began in Iceland.

But early in the twelfth century disorder was resumed. The Church had become worldly, chieftains grew more powerful and ambitious, and

respect for law declined. Frequent conflicts took place between rival leaders, and the feud spirit grew. Even the sacred precincts of the Lögrétta were desecrated by bloody quarrels. Early in the thirteenth century a dispute over a godiship led to a desultory but prolonged

civil war involving the whole country.

This situation was welcomed by King Haakon Haakonson of Norway, who was ambitious to extend his rule over the anarchic little republic. Many Icelanders, feeling that the possible tyranny of a distant king would be preferable to the continued oppression of local chieftains, welcomed Haakon's overtures, and others, fearing that the doughty Haakon would resort to the argument of fire and sword, sup-

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ported the plan for peaceful annexation to Norway.

In 1262 the union took place. At the Althing of that year various leaders swore allegiance to Norway's sovereign. But they did so in a spirit of contractual independence. The quaintly worded agreement made between the king and the spokesmen for Iceland—given in translation in Knut Gjerset's History of Iceland—carefully guarded the interests of the islanders. In Norway they were to have the most extensive rights that they had ever enjoyed there. "You," said the words of the document, addressing King Haakon directly, "are also to maintain peace for us, as God may give you strength to do so. The jarl's authority we will acknowledge so long as he keeps faith with you and peace with us. This agreement we and our descendants will keep in good faith so long as you also faithfully keep it, but we will consider ourselves released from all obligations if, in the opinion of the best men, it shall be broken."

By this treaty of union the Icelanders did little more than acknowledge Norwegian overlordship, but the arrangement brought new peace and order. Before long, however, Iceland's position became less favorable, for later kings treated the island as a subordinate territory. The union of Norway with Denmark in 1380 encouraged harsher rule. Repeatedly the Icelanders struggled, but with little result, to secure redress of grievances and to better their general condition. For centuries, owing to the monopolistic commercial policy of Denmark, the land was in wretched economic straits, with much consequent suffering among the inhabitants. The government was characterized by tyranny and corruption of local officers, many of whom were royal appointees. The Icelandic legal code was displaced by one from Norway. The Althing was reduced in membership and lost its legislative functions. The weakness and inefficiency of the rump assembly led the people to lose interest in it. By the close of the eighteenth century

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the Althing was feeble indeed. In 1798 it met for the last time in Thingvellir, after more than eight and a half centuries of gathering there. The following year it assembled in Reykjavik, which had been made the capital; but in July, 1800, it was dissolved by royal orders, and in its stead a new court was formed. This event marked the nadir of Iceland's political decline. A few years later, at the close of the Napoleonic wars, Norway was yoked politically with Sweden, but Iceland—as also Greenland—remained under Danish control.

The political and economic oppression suffered by the Icelanders for centuries failed to rob them of a peculiar interest which they early developed in things of the mind. This intellectual tradition and habit of thoughtfulness was doubtless partly responsible for a struggle which they began early in the nineteenth century, to secure general reform and, particularly, political autonomy, the key to other longed-for changes. The greatest of the leaders in the movement was John Sigurdsson.

They did not work entirely in vain. In 1845 the Althing was restored, at Reykjavik, but as a modern body of elected delegates, except for a few members named by the king of Denmark. Nine years later the island was granted free trade, which began an economic revival. But the political situation remained unsatisfactory, for the Danish authorities continued to display an arbitrary tendency. The Icelanders wanted back their long-lost autonomy. Agitation for it grew, but in the face of a discouraging outlook many of the inhabitants left the country, for Canada and the United States. In 1874, on the thousandth anniversary of the island's settlement, the inhabitants gained a greater feeling of security through receiving from the Danish government a constitution granting legislative power in internal affairs, but subject to royal veto. The country was still controlled from Copenhagen; not from Reykjavik. So the struggle went on. Fourteen times a bill for an amendment to the Constitution came before the lower house of the Althing and was passed, but was rejected by the upper chamber—in which sat the royal nominees. When finally the measure passed the legislative body it was, in 1895, vetoed by the king. But the liberal ministry which came to the head of Danish affairs after the turn of the century approved some of the reform measures urged by Iceland, and in 1903 gave it a measure of home rule, with a minister residing in Reykjavik and responsible to the Althing, which, however, still included six members appointed by the king.

The Icelanders were not satisfied with the compromise, and the escape of Norway, in 1905, from its unequal union with Sweden

increased the restlessness in the one-time island commonwealth, Agitation and negotiation continued on the part of the Icelanders, some of whom demanded complete independence. Little by little the Danish government yielded, and in July, 1918, an agreement was reached between the agents of the two countries. After passing the Icelandic Althing the compact was indorsed by Icelandic plebiscite. The two countries were merely to be united by a common Crown, with Denmark acting for both in foreign relations. On December 1 of the same year Iceland was formally proclaimed a sovereign kingdom. The ancient Danebrog of Denmark was lowered; in its place was raised an Icelandic flag of red, white, and blue, which a Danish man-of-war in Reykjavik harbor saluted with twenty-one guns; and the joyful crowd gave three times three cheers for King Christian of Iceland. This Christian—the tenth of the name in Denmark—will open the festivities in Thingvellir marking the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of Iceland's Althing.



On the Road to Thingvellir, the I ast Royal Visit to Iceland. In the middle the Crown Frince,

Iceland a Treasure Trove of Manuscripts

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By Sigfús Blöndal

In Iceland literature has to an unusual degree been the property of the common people. Literature there was written in the vernacular when other nations were using Latin. The dearth of books and other amusements drove the people to an intensive study of the sagas and Eddas. They were copied and re-copied, and the ancient manuscripts bear marks of having been handled by unwashed hands in smoky huts, but their glorious thoughts and images thus became the property of the lowliest. Even down to our day manuscripts are often copied by hand, and Dr. Blöndal relates how in his childhood he heard his father read aloud from a hand-written book of sagas.

Land a strange fate. When originally written these works had no influence worth speaking of outside of Iceland and Norway, in spite of the fact that their language was still well understood in Denmark, Sweden, and in the Norse settlements on the British Islands down to the close of the thirteenth century. Not until the seventeenth century, when the use of that language was practically restricted to Iceland alone, did the other Northern countries begin to appreciate the old literature, and learned men made efforts to collect its remains.

It is a matter of dispute whether or not runes have been used in books before the introduction of Christianity (examples of their use in inscriptions on stone monuments and instruments of wood and bone are numerous and well known). But, however that may be, in the wake of Christianity there followed the Latin letters. From England and Germany came wonderfully written missals, Biblical books, works by Fathers of the Church, and later legends of Saints and many kinds of secular lore, and in the flourishing cathedral schools and in the famous school at Oddi kept by the chieftain and scholar Sæmund the Learned and his noble successors, there must have been not a few foreign manuscripts. We have thus a notice of a manuscript of Ovid's The Art of Love in the cathedral school at Holar (the bishop's see of Northern Iceland, 1106-1801), and we know that foreigners were sometimes employed as teachers there; in the twelfth century a learned Frenchman taught there many years.

A peculiarity about Iceland is the remarkable fact that here the practice of writing books in the vernacular language was adopted very early, and that in Iceland this language was much more used for

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A Page from the Flatey Book Containing the Story of the Finding of "Wineland the Good." The Page Begins the Saga of Olaf Tryggvason,
Whose Birth Is Pictured in the Initial

literary purposes than was Latin, the international language of Western Christianity. In the golden age of Icelandic literature only a very few works were written in Latin by Icelanders, and only a few of these have been preserved, mostly in Icelandic translations. But laws, biographies, poems, sagas, historical and romantic, sermons, even works on such subjects of general interest as grammar or mathematics, were treated in the vernacular.

One of the reasons for this preference of the living language to the dead one was the peculiar character of the old Icelandic poetry, the use of complicated metaphors and poetical circumscriptions. Now the national historians had to use and quote largely the poems of the old skalds as sources and corroborative evidence, and it was almost impossible to do this if Latin were to be used. In the ears of the people of those days, if they heard it in pure Icelandic that a courtier during the life of a certain king had borne the "seed of the Fyris Plains on the cliffs of the hawks," this sounded better than if they had been told in clerical Latin that he had carried a gold ring on his hand. To the mind of the hearer these words called forth a picture of bygone days, when the Danish hero Rolf Krake and his champions rode over the plains round Uppsala along the river Fyris, and the king scattered gold rings all the way over the plain to delay the pursuing Swedes; and the hearer was also reminded of a falcon chase, the bird of prey sitting on the hand of his owner (the cliff of the hawk), and he might be able to think of the joy of the chase, its hard riding and merriment.

Sad times came. Iceland was forgotten by the great world, maltreated first by its own children and then by foreign rulers, and sank into torpor, only to waken slowly in our own days. If her Northern sister nations had possessed the same mixture of national self-consciousness and literary talent which is a characteristic of Iceland in the thirteenth century, the literature of Iceland might have been the source of a literary regeneration for them all. In Denmark we find Saxo Grammaticus making an effort in this direction in the great era of the Valdemars, but unfortunately his clerical education led him to write in Latin.

In the sixteenth century the interest in old literature was reawakened, and collecting of old Icelandic manuscripts became an important task. In Iceland there were then no towns and no great libraries. The wholesale plundering of the monasteries and bishops' sees that accompanied the Reformation, and the fanaticism of some of the victorious Protestants was in many cases highly detrimental for the old literature with its traditions, first heathen, then Roman Catholic—at any

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rate never orthodox Lutheran nor even Protestant. Pious, learned bishops wrote against the sinfulness and ungodly spirit of the sagas

and the old poetry.

The most fortunate of the collectors of the seventeenth century was that learned monarch King Frederik III of Denmark and Norway. the founder of the Royal Library in Copenhagen. He had asked the learned bishop of Skálholt, Brynjolf Sveinsson, to collect old manuscripts for him, and the bishop acquired for him some of the most important manuscripts now in existence, first of all the chief manuscripts of both the Eddas, the Elder Edda (Sæmund's Edda) with its Lays of Gods and Heroes, and the Younger Edda of Snorri Sturluson. with its famous Northern mythology and poetics. Another world famous manuscript is the Flatey Book (Codex Flatevensis), the largest of all Icelandic manuscripts, containing a number of the Sagas of Kings of Norway, and other writings among which are found important narratives of the discovery and colonization of Greenland. and the subsequent voyages of exploration to America (Wineland the Good) and the attempts at colonization there. Some of these manuscripts were used by scholars such as Thomas Bartholin and Thormod Torfæus long before they were published in full.

About the same time important collections of Icelandic manuscripts were formed in Sweden, through the aid of native Icelanders in the service of the Swedish government; these collections are now preserved in the Royal Library in Stockholm and in the Uppsala University Library. Some other countries followed suit: the famous book collector and writer on chess, Duke Augustus of Brunswick, procured three important manuscripts for his Library in Wolfenbüttel. In France Cardinal Mazarin had plans of forming an Icelandic collection in Paris, under the charge of a learned Icelander. A few manuscripts found their way to England, and in that country collections were formed in the last part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, in Edinburgh, Oxford, and London; many of the medieval works in the British collections are, however, copies of older manuscripts preserved elsewhere, but there are also several important manuscripts bearing on the history and literature of Iceland in the last centuries.

By far the most important collection of Icelandic manuscripts is the Arna-Magnæan Collection in Copenhagen. It was founded about 1700 by a learned Icelander, Arni Magnússon (in Latin Arnas Magnæus), Professor at the University of Copenhagen, where he died in 1730. He had rare opportunities of collecting, as for many years he red

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made extensive travels in almost every part of Iceland on a public mission. Where he could not buy a manuscript, he had it copied. He left his collection of books and manuscripts to the University of Copenhagen, and gave his money to a foundation for the promotion of Icelandic studies. Unfortunately a part of the collection was destroyed in the great fire that ravaged Copenhagen in 1728, but most of the manuscripts were saved, and are now as a separate collection in the University Library in Copenhagen.

Árni Magnússon literally swept Iceland clean of medieval vellum manuscripts—after him there was practically nothing left worth speaking of. When the National Library of Iceland was founded in the nineteenth century, a collection of Icelandic manuscripts was of course brought together there, but chiefly manuscripts of the centuries after the Reformation and down to the present times. The sources of the history and literature of Iceland and its sister nations during the earlier part of the Middle Ages are now chiefly to be found in the Arna-Magnæan Collection. There are found Icelandic family Sagas, Sagas of the Kings of Norway, Skaldic Poems, Eddas, Legends of Saints, romantic Sagas, Icelandic Romances of Chivalry partly from foreign sources, mythical Sagas on Northern subjects, religious poetry, medieval epics and worldly poetry, treatises on medicine, law, and philology, in short Icelandic literature of all kinds down to the days of Arni Magnússon himself. Besides the manuscripts proper, the collection contains a large number of medieval letters and charters, chiefly Icelandic, Norwegian, and Danish. And even though many of the most important manuscripts have been published, a large number are still left unpublished—even some works from the Middle Ages, e.g., a number of romances of chivalry, important for folk lore students.

The exterior of Icelandic manuscripts is in some respects generally very unlike other European manuscripts from the same times. The vellum is not so white and clean; it is often rather dusky yellowish in color, probably often due to its not being properly degreased. As a rule calfskin or sheepskin was used. Miniatures are found, but we have none equalling the gloriously illuminated manuscripts of high artistic value which are among the chief attractions of great foreign libraries. As a rule the illustrations in medieval Icelandic manuscripts are not worth much from an artistic point of view, although they often are of great interest in other respects, as illustrating manners and customs. On the other hand, the initials are often excellently executed, and on the whole the decorative arts are of a decidedly higher order than the illustrations proper. Some manuscripts have had special names given to

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A Page from the Grágás, the Code of Laws of the Icelandic Republic. The Manuscript Was Written about 1250 and Is Now in the Royal Library in Copenhagen

them, from some peculiarity, or from their provenience; thus two famous collections of the Lives of Norwegian Kings are called Morkinskinna and Fagrskinna, from their outward appearance, the first word meaning "Rotten-skin (vellum)," the second "Fair-skin,"—then there is the "Mödruvallabók" (Book of Madderfield), the "Grágás" (Gray Goose), the famous Code of laws of the Icelandic Republic, originally the name of a manuscript, now generally used as the name of this particular work itself.

Very often the manuscripts show vestiges of bad treatment. They have often suffered through having been kept for a long time in damp and smoky dwellings, and being dirtied by unwashed hands. For they were not always possessed by the more polished and cultivated classes; the common peasants and even the poorest laborers were in Iceland highly interested in their national literature, and among these classes of the population even distinguished poets and authors have been found. In Iceland all the people, high and low, were interested in literature. In the Icelandic peasant community the amusements were not so many, nor so varied, as in other countries. Iceland had no palaces or castles of noblemen, no towns with a class of rich and cultivated burgesses, no artisan guilds, no universities. But there did not exist an Icelander, however poor and lowly he might be, who had not heard the tale of King Olaf Tryggvason's last fight on his ship the Long Serpent, of the death of Nial and his wife and sons in their flaming home, of the lovers of Gudrun, of the tragic story of Gunlaug Worm-tongue and Helga the Fair, and of the swimming of Grettir from his lonely rock island to the mainland to fetch fire, and how he fought against ghosts and men. The biting sayings of Snorri the Priest and many another wise man of old, on this and the other occasion, were preserved and quoted, even when the original story was forgotten. In the rimur, the epic poems peculiar to Iceland, much of the old poetic language survived, and the rules of the oldest poetry of our race regarding the use of alliteration have still such power over Icelandic minds that even now, in the twentieth century, Icelandic poets strictly follow the rules laid down by their forefathers more than a thousand years ago. A common Icelander simply cannot conceive that a verse can be written in any other way-to his ear verses without alliteration are no verses.

It is chiefly owing to this intellectual activity and faithfulness to the best traditions of our ancestors that our people have been saved. The old literature of the golden age was constantly read, and often imitated. The old manuscripts were copied, they circulated, were loved

beautifully written.

and admired. And even after the introduction of printing the copying of the old saga manuscripts did not cease. This was partly owing to the circumstance that the earliest printing presses in Iceland were owned and controlled by the bishops, who used them particularly for propagation of religious literature, chiefly translations of Danish and German works by Protestant divines; but even if the well-meaning bishops may have acquired some merit by their religious zeal. it must be owned that they did most scandalously neglect the national literature. An honorable exception is the learned bishop of Skálholt, Brynjolf Sveinsson, who wanted royal permission for establishing a printing press in Skálholt, in order to print works of the old literature. When he found his plan thwarted by his colleague of Hólar, he became more inclined to fulfil the wishes of King Frederik III to collect Icelandic manuscripts, and so he sent the King the priceless treasures mentioned above, in the hope that they might be published in Denmark by his aid.

Copying of old manuscripts went on down to the nineteenth century. Even after printed editions of Icelandic medieval works had become more common, there still were many persons of humble condition who used their winter evenings to copy borrowed books, which they could not afford to buy. The abundance of new copies made the owners of medieval manuscripts more willing to part with their treasures, as the old manuscripts very often were difficult to read on account of the abbreviations, while more modern writers generally wrote the words in full. But copying and reading of manuscripts in Icelandic farmhouses has been going on down to our own days. The author of these lines well remembers a scene from his boyhood, when his father, a farmer in northern Iceland, during many winter evenings read aloud to the assembled household glorious romantic medieval tales from a large quarto saga manuscript,

The later copies are of course only valuable when the originals are lost. And the value of every manuscript, old or new, depends chiefly on its contents. Now there may be different opinions regarding the value of the medieval literature of Teutonic nations generally speaking, and particularly regarding the Old Norse and Icelandic literature, as compared with Greek and Roman or Oriental literature, or the medieval literature of the Romance nations. But to people of our own race, and first of all the Scandinavian peoples, these writings are so important that it can safely be predicted that they will forever be studied and respected by all who want to get more than a superficial knowledge of Northern thought and culture.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM AT STOCKHOLM

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III. Portrait of Teresa Vandoni, by von Breda

Carl Fredrik von Breda was born in Stockholm in 1759 and died there in 1818. His work closes the eighteenth century and opens the nineteenth.

The Italian singer, Teresa Vandoni, during a visit to Stockholm, afforded von Breda the opportunity of painting her portrait. With her little dog on her arm, she walks in a park, pensive and alone. Her figure and the background have merged in a spiritual unity, similar to that of English portrait painting, by which von Breda was influenced after his studies at the Swedish Academy. His light yet vigorous brush work gives an individual accent to the work; and his rich play of colors harmonizes with the shifting light.



PORTRAIT OF TERESA VANDONI
Painting by Von Breda

Trondhjem Cathedral

By Ben Blessum

Trondhjem Cathedral, the most beautiful church edifice in the Scandinavian North, is the symbol of Norwegian unity, spiritually, culturally, and politically. Begun and dedicated in the time of Norway's greatest expansion, it fell into decay during the centuries of apathy, and has been rebuilt in the present century of renascence. Its second completion is, according to Mr. Blessum, a greater miracle than the first. The reconstructed cathedral will be the scene this summer of the celebration in honor of St. Olav.

ISTORY is very largely a matter of accidental incidents; and while speculation on what might have happened, or rather what might not have happened, had such and such incidents not taken place—while such speculation generally leads to nothing, it is at any rate interesting, and may be profitable. The cult of Olav Haraldson the Holy is a case in point.

It seems that the owner of Stiklestad farm, where the battle in which the King lost his life was fought, was a certain Torgils Halmason, evidently a Christian, at any rate a partisan of the King. In the evening of the day of the battle, Torgils and his son Grim searched among the slain for the body of the King and, on finding it, secreted it under a woodpile in a remote shed, after having washed it and wrapped it in a clean linen sheet. During the night a blind beggar, a camp follower, in seeking shelter stumbled into the shed and, as he groped about for a place to lie down, his fingers came in contact with some of the water used in washing the corpse. In stooping, his hat slipped down over his eyes, and as he pushed it back into place, his wet fingers touched his eyelids. He at once saw his hands, and gradually all things, and thereupon rushed down to the farmhouse, where it became apparent that he, whom all men knew to have been blind for years, now saw. Whereupon he related the story of his restitution. Tore Hund, one of the great chieftains who had defeated Olav, much later testified that when, immediately after the battle, he decently laid out the body of the King where he had fallen, he came in contact with the King's blood as he wiped off the still healthily-colored face, and at that a great wound on his own hand immediately closed. The healing of the beggar was, however, the first case of miraculous healing recorded and the earliest evidence known of the sanctity of the King. But Torgils, to prevent that the body should fall into the hands of the enemy who would undoubtedly destroy it, at once removed it to a safer place.

Some time later he, together with some of his neighbors, carried it by sea to Trondhjem, where it was secretly offered to the care of the King's more influential friends still resident there. These, however, did not dare receive it, and Torgils therefore buried it in a sandflat near the river. A healing spring, later called St. Olav's Well and said to be identical with the well still found in the southern wall of the high chancel of the Cathedral, at once gushed forth where the body had been laid.

If, therefore, Torgils had not been a partisan of Olav to such an extent as to run some personal risk in order to preserve his body; if the blind beggar had not been healed; if the body had not been buried in the sandflat; and if the miraculous well had not there sprung forth, it is not unlikely that there never would have arisen any St. Olav cult. It follows that not only the ecclesiastical but also the political history of Norway would have been quite different from what it is. It is also quite safe to assume that but for the lowly Torgils, who played his little part and disappeared forever, there would have arisen no great

cathedral "to the Holy Trinity and St. Olav."

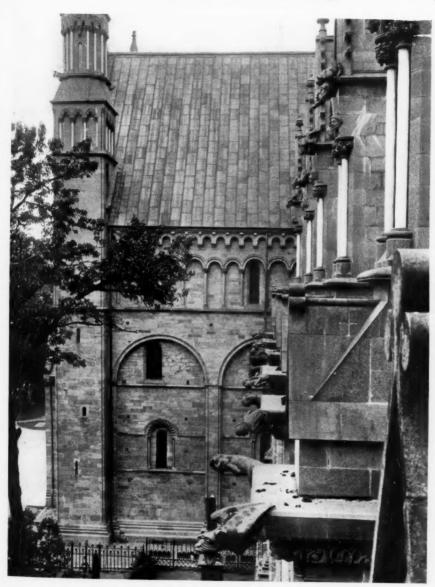
The origin of the splendid edifice, which on July 29 of this year will be the scene of the impressive ceremonial commemorating the nine hundredth anniversary of the Holy King's death, was a small wooden chapel built immediately beside St. Olav's Well in the year 1030. The saintly body was later encased in a proper shrine, deposited in various other churches in the city, finally finding a resting place of some permanence in the cathedral church built by King Olav Kyrre (the Peaceful) after he had established the bishopric of Nidaros at Trondhjem. When Cardinal Nicolas Breakspear, later Pope Hadrian IV, and the only Englishman who ever held the keys of St. Peter, came to Norway in 1152 to establish the archiepiscopal see of Trondhjem, he also advanced the cathedral to the rank of metropolitan church for the bishoprics of Norway and its possessions, these including the Hebrides, the Faroes, the Orkneys, the Isle of Man, Iceland, and Greenland. Steps were also at once taken to enlarge and rebuild the cathedral to the proportions and style suited to its pre-eminence. An imperative reason for erecting a church of such proportions and splendor as neither before nor after has been seen in the Scandinavian countries was that the pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Olav, above the high altar of the church, had already grown to vast proportions.

The man to whose vision and energy we chiefly owe the splendors of the marvelous cathedral we see today was Archbishop Eystein, a truly great prince of the Church, who, however, fell afoul of a fully ed he lid ar be nid. an if ed th, lt. ry so nis eat

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AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE NAVE SHOWING THE NUMEROUS GARGOYLES AND PORTRAIT HEADS THAT ORNAMENT IT



THE ALTAR IN THE CHANCEL

as great secular prince: King Sverre Sigurdson, the first ruler in Europe who dared, by word and sword. oppose the Pope and deny his claims to supremacy in temporal affairs. Eystein built, among other parts, the beautiful Chapter House in which he was buried in 1188. There can be no question but that the years he spent in England as a fugitive from the wrath of King Sverre were of immense importance to the subsequent work on the cathedral, and the first flowering of the inspiration he had absorbed in the fine English cathedrals was the beautiful chancel and high chancel

which he designed, or caused to be designed, and which were completed by his immediate successors. It is interesting to note that the puissant and energetic spirit, the famous Governor Erik Valkendorf, the hard-fisted warrior and hard-headed man of affairs, also had a streak of the poet and the artist in him sufficient to make him devote considerable time and money, as archbishop, to the further beautifying of the extremely fine high chancel. He was, by the way, the last of the builders, and died in 1522, shortly before the coming of the Reformation, which for a long time put an end to the building of ornate churches.

The oldest parts of the church are the Norman transepts with their chapels, one of which, St. John's, was consecrated by Archbishop Eystein in 1161. These transepts date back to the year 1152, while the church was finished, practically as we know it, in 1328. In 1236 Archbishop Sigurd inaugurated the stupendous work of enlarging and rebuilding the as yet unfinished nave, which had been designed in the Norman style but which Sigurd decided to construct in the High Gothic manner. The once no doubt very impressive west front, decorated with rows of gilded statues of apostles and saints, was

erected in 1248, and, both architecturally and sculpturally, it abundantly testified to the very high artistic skill and craftsmanship of the Norsemen of the Middle Ages as well as to the religious zeal of a people which, in spite of its numerical and poverty, economic could accomplish an artistic masterpiece far overshadowing anything created in Scandinavian countries even up to the present year. Of the statuary adorning the west front only a few pieces remain, and some of these badly mutilated; but such as they are they furnish sufficient evidence that the cathedral of Trondhjem in its

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THE BAPTISMAL FONT

day was artistically second to few if any of the great cathedrals of Europe. And when the west front again, in a few years, presents itself in all its ancient glory, the church by virtue of its exterior as well as its interior will resume its place among the most beautiful and inspiring works of man. That part of it, unfortunately, will not be fully restored in time for the great pilgrimages of this coming summer.

Misfortune has repeatedly laid its devastating hand upon this noble edifice, the first time immediately after it was completed, if such a church may ever be said to be completed. In 1328 it was gutted by fire, and a few years later the ghastly Black Death, the great plague which made a wilderness of great parts of Europe, entered Norway. It is estimated that one-third of the population of the country perished, and entire parishes are known to have been directly or indirectly depopulated by the terrible visitation. In the decenniums immediately following, the country was so poor that many churches were allowed to disintegrate, and sufficient funds to keep the cathedral in repair could not be found. By 1424 the roof of the nave had fallen, and, as a result of fires in 1432 and 1531, only the transepts and chancel were in sufficient repair to allow of services. The nave, roofless,

was allowed throughout the centuries to crumble away, and men are perhaps still living who can remember the time when they played ball on the turf covering the brasses and marbles that once marked the graves of medieval chivalry buried in the great nave or the once stately aisles.

The church was allowed to disintegrate during the dynastic union with Denmark which began in the fourteenth century and resulted in the sovereign kingdom of Norway growing weaker and weaker and sinking lower and lower until it finally, to all intents and purposes, was a Danish province, governed and drained by Danes, who looked upon Norway as colonial powers up to our own time have looked upon subject peoples: as a source of labor, taxes, and cannonfodder. The king of Denmark and Norway, on the introduction of the Reformation, in 1537, abolished the archbishopric of Trondhjem and confiscated the archiepiscopal and cathedral properties. The Archiepiscopal Palace was made a barracks for soldiers and has so remained up to today. The church was reduced to the status of an ordinary parish edifice in 1584, and the Chapter abolished in 1600. The daily services were also discontinued at that time. In general it may be said that the venerated rallying place of Norse patriotism, which St. Olav's Cathedral really was, systematically and ruthlessly was wiped out in so far as the king of Denmark was able to do so. The greatest sacrilege committed during this process of destroying a people was perhaps the taking of the remains of King Olav out of his shrine and burying them, no one knows where, somewhere in the church, while the rich shrine itself was taken to Denmark and there melted down to furnish coin with which to finance the further bleeding to death of the Danish as well as the Norse people through the wars everlastingly waged by the despots who misruled those unfortunate countries. In 1708 and 1719 the church was again ravaged by fire, while it had also suffered by bombardment of the Swedes, who for a short time held Trondhjem. Tradition maintains that the Swedish cavalry at that time stabled their horses in the once proudest church in the North. How had the mighty fallen!

But if the rise of the great cathedral had been, all things considered, a thing to marvel at, and its decline disheartening in the extreme, its renaissance in the nineteenth century, when the Norseman had again become master in his own house, was no smaller miracle. In fact, in view of the economic state of Norway, the necessity for practical public improvements in a thousand directions, and its great political struggles, which absorbed perhaps the greater part of its energies, it seems



A PORTRAIT HEAD WITH A LIVELY EXPRESSION I.OOKS DOWN ON THE AMBULATORY OF THE HIGH CHANCEL

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red, , its gain t, in ablic gles, eems incredible that the restoration can have been accomplished. For the land was far from being out of the economic and political woods, and schools, roads, railroads, lighthouses, harbor improvements, and a hundred other things were more insistently necessary than the re-erection of a church, even though it was a symbol of unity, spiritually, culturally, and politically. When, therefore, in 1869, under the guidance of the architect H. E. Schirmer, the first modest beginnings toward restoring to its ancient beauty what then seemed a hopeless and depressing ruin began, certainly no one entertained any ridiculous hope that the church sixty years later would, barring the sculptures of the west front, appear in all its regal dignity of 1328. Yet under the successive leadership of Schirmer, Christie, and Nordhagen, the last of whom unfortunately died young, the miracle has been performed. Fortunately many parts of the original structure, even to intimate details, as well as numerous drawings, have been preserved, so that the church may truly be said today to be what it was six hundred years ago. But in the matter of details not reliably documented, the guiding line of procedure has been not to guess, beyond certain limits. at what may have been, nor to copy outright or adapt such details from other existing cathedrals, but to allow the architects, sculptors, and artists in glass to follow their own inspiration, just as the artists of the Middle Ages did, guided, however, severely by what may be loosely defined as the spirit of Gothic art. And while one may with perfect right take issue with this or that in the work done or planned, it must be admitted that the artists have surprisingly well acquitted themselves as original creators, vet held themselves strictly within the arbitrary limits set by the best of Gothic workmanship. It may therefore quite honestly be said that the architects mentioned, as well as Ryjord, Rasmussen, Kielland and all the others who have contributed to the resurrection of the most splendid edifice in Northern Christendom, have simply carried on, as later laborers, the work of the men who nearly seven centuries ago began raising the church to the glory of the Trinity and St. Olav, and that the Cathedral of Trondhjem was not finished in 1328 but in or about the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty.

The photographs illustrating this article have all been taken recently by Neupert, of Oslo, and are reproduced by courtesy of the Norwegian Government Railways

Some Literary Notes from Sweden

By ELLEN LUNDBERG-NYBLOM

A SWEDEN, as elsewhere, there is at the moment a vogue for the writing of memoirs. There seems to be almost a feverish desire, even on the part of illiterate persons, to give the public glimpses of their private lives, which too often are not particularly interesting. But now and then a name comes to the fore which has real literary significance, and then it is always highly interesting to trace the growth and development of the author's personality back of the events and experiences which he narrates.

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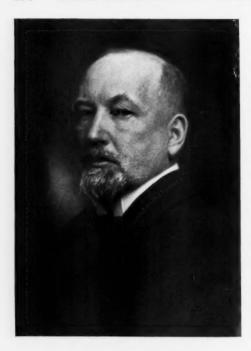
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Such a man is CARL GUSTAF LAURIN. He published at Christmas, 1929, the first volume of his Memoirs. Carl Laurin stands, as to his age, on the frontier of the older generation, and his name has for more than twenty-five years been an important one in our literary world. He has never been a writer of fiction. From his earliest youth his interest has centered in the history of civilization and of art, including the theater, which last has become one of the chief fields for his writing. In the course of time he has achieved a prominent place as one of the most cultivated and distinguished connoisseurs of art in every form, and his literary production constitutes an admirable collection of well known and widely read works. His History of Art, which has gone through nine editions, is used in schools and colleges and has won a richly merited success as a most enlightening work, written in a style at once brilliant and readable. The splendidly illustrated Jubilee Edition (published last year to celebrate the author's sixtieth birthday) in three gorgeous volumes, is a gem of printing and bookbinding, a credit to the publisher, P. A. Norstedt. The world of beauty is here presented in a way that often gives the interpretations a shimmer of personal charm and

fine originality which helps to fix the various subjects in one's memory. Among his other works, Kinsmen is a very clever analytical study of several nations akin to the Swedish: the Norwegians, the Danes, the Finlanders, and the Dutch. Although his criticism spares no one, not even the Swedes, his satire never resorts to exaggeration. His humor and his exuberant love of life in all its manifestations, particularly the nobler ones, prevent him from being cruel in his criticism. The Comic Figure and Its History in Art is another large volume, richly illustrated and containing brilliant and witty references to the drawings representing hundreds of characteristic human "comic" figures culled from the history of art through the centuries. Not all of the figures are merely comic. Many of them are more than that, but each of them has something in it to arouse laughter-even if, at times, it is only a smile of commiseration or contempt. They have been collected after careful research showing a profound knowledge of the sources of material.

In another book, Våld och Väld (Violence and Prejudice), published in 1910, Laurin reveals himself as a man with a strong personal feeling of right and wrong. With his clear, keen intelligence and his warm courageous heart, he sets before us the Dreyfus case. The subtitle of the book is Nationalistic and Revolutionary Movements in France During the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century. It treats of several important and tragic historical events. But what is most impressive in the book is Laurin's quiet and masterly interpretation of the legal proceeding mentioned above, that dreadful political intrigue which shook the civilized world during many years. In this book Carl Laurin



CARL G. LAURIN

has acquired a strong, earnest style. His wit is laid aside, but the vivid and fascinating account is not devoid of brilliant intellectuality. One sees him as a loyal friend and defender of humanity and justice, and the manner in which he reaches his goal makes one admire and love this sincere tribute to civilization.

In his social life Carl Laurin is fascinating and sprightly. His vast knowledge and his tenacious memory supply him with a seemingly inexhaustible store of names, facts, events, experiences, and anecdotes. Into his conversation are always woven metaphors, references to and recollections of famous personalities, and utterances which fit in with what he has to relate or demonstrate. His life has, in almost every respect, been a great success. And yet, strange as it may seem, he has remained just as kindly, modest, and full of enthusiasm as he was when a young student at the University of Uppsala. Among his other books are two interesting and amusing essays: National Temperaments and Types of Women in Different Countries. Ros och Ris (Praise and Castigation), in three volumes, contains his innumerable criticisms of the Swedish drama. It is a conglomerate of so much wit, humor, and serious understanding that it forms a monument in our history of the theater during Carl Laurin's lifetime, and it will certainly be esteemed in the future as a valuable source for researches in that art in Sweden.

His latest book, published at Christmas, 1929, is the above mentioned volume of his Memoirs. It may be regarded as the overture to the successful drama of his life. His social-cultural material is excellent, and the insight that he gives us into the good old times in Stockholm-its homes, its schools, and the surrounding country with its villas and country houses-is full of local color and the spirit of the time. Here and there his own witty self bursts out in some description or picture-pure "Laurinian." But one is undeniably drawn to the young man who reveals himself as the personality one has known for so many years and displaying the facility and charm that are Carl Laurin's special gifts.

Laurin still works as an advanced lecturer in the history of art. He is the founder of the society called Art in School and of another interesting association for The Adornment of Stockholm with Works of Art. These two societies have both produced splendid artistic results.

The first volume of the Memoirs has been received with the greatest interest. Laurin promises three more volumes. His life has really been such a rich one that it seems as if it would be a grateful task to give it a vital and fascinating literary form. With his many excellent qualities as a writer, Carl Laurin is quite likely to make this work a chef d'oeuvre. When he speaks it is worth while to listen.

A powerful and significant writer of

fiction is SIGFRID SIWERTZ. His novels as well as his short stories reveal a literary personality of no ordinary caliber. His style is vigorous and rich in pregnant expressions and metaphors. As a psychoanalyst he is extraordinarily profound and clever. But although he sometimes reminds us of a skilful surgeon, showing us the deformities and wounds of men, his heart beats warmly for the handicapped, the disillusioned, and the outeast; and his humor and his witty comments often serve to lighten the too heavy atmosphere of some tragic situation. He has written poetry, plays, short stories, and some novels. He is a best seller, and his books always run to many editions.

Among the best known novels of Siwertz are Selambs, published in English under the title Down Stream, and Det stora varuhuset, which has just come out in English under the title Goldman's. The first is a remarkable novel of a Swedish middle class family, three brothers and two sisters, whose whole life becomes obsessed by one single burning desire, the love of money. The second is the picture of the first big store in Stockholm, when such a phenomenon was new and amazing. A little Polish Jew, landed in Stockholm, was its founder. The story has not the epic grandeur of Selambs, but there is more variety in the characters, and its touches of everyday life are more human and familiar. Between the appearance of these two books, Siwertz published a novel called Home from Babylon, dealing with a young Swedish engineer who takes part in the Revolution in Russia, but is able to pass the frontier only after having taken over the passport and assumed the appearance of a dead friend.*

Last Christmas Sigfrid Siwertz published an interesting collection of short stories from different parts of the world. He is a great traveler and feels at home in any part of the globe. The title of the collection is Fellow Travelers (Reskamrater: Bonnier, 1929) after its most important story, a rather long short story, which is perhaps the most humanly profound thing he has ever written. Two men meet on a steamer bound for Palestine. One is an old Swedish professor from the University of Uppsala, a famous astronomer. The other is a young Catholic priest from Munich in Bavaria. During a storm on the Mediterranean they remain on deck, shouting to each other above the roar of the hurricane, so intent are they upon their discussion of the problems of science and religion. They are "politely quarreling" all the time, but in spite of that, a strong friendship grows up between them, and they decide to see the Holy Land together. The story tells of their journey, of their interesting discussions, of the



SIGFRID SIWERTZ

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^{*}All these three books were reviewed by Yngve Hedvall in the Swedish book columns of the Review at the time of their first appearance.—Ed.

triviality and the gross materialism that meets them even in the holiest places, the priest clinging almost frantically to the ancient traditions, and the professor, a lonely scientist, feeling himself still more "alone with empty space" beside the pious young priest. All this is told in a wonderfully impressive way. The professor has been a freethinker and a scientist almost all his life, first in perverse opposition to the traditions of his family, in which generation after generation of men, including his father, have been clergymen. The young priest has given himself to the Church after the war, during which his brother was killed and his mother died of starvation. There has been a sort of desperation in his act. The journey which these two take together works a strange revolution in their innermost selves. They continue their discussions up to the moment of their parting in Munich, but toward the last there has come over them both a shyness and reserve which they cannot explain. After more than a month has passed, the professor writes to his young friend saying that he is ill and knows that he has not very long to live, but he yearns to tell the priest that he has "left forever the shadowy relativities of science. -Finally I have joined the great family of Humanity. I have felt the warmth from its greatest heart-its Holy Divine Heart." And he lets the young priest know that he has been the cause of this revolution. The next day the professor receives a letter from his young friend, telling the old man that he has left the Church. "Politics, casuistry, pious lies, unbearable constraint of the mind! No! I must breathe the fresh air of free research! And it was you, Professor, who delivered me! Not so much by your arguments. No-it was your scientific mentality itself, your personality with the entire universe as its background." His ardor, which the professor had shyly observed in the churches of Palestine,



HJALMAR BERGMAN

had been only a final desperate effort to cling to the old dogmas and to find peace in their doctrines. The professor reads the letter over and over. His old housekeeper begins to wonder why he does not come to breakfast. Finally she enters his study and finds the old gentleman sitting dead at his writing desk, a letter in his hand. This ending might strike one as being too perfectly arranged, but the author has told me that the whole story, except for a few details, is taken directly from real life. It frequently happens in real life that the sequence of events is more wonderful and striking than in the most intricate fiction. But it requires a writer like Sigfrid Siwertz to give it a convincing form in words.

HJALMAR BERGMAN has brought to Swedish fiction writing a new and personal note. He has written novels, short stories, and especially plays. Of the latter two have had great success: The Family Swedenhielm (Swedenhielms:

Bonnier, 1925) and The Pack (Patrasket: Bonnier, 1928). His style is impassioned, and his figures are sometimes so original that they seem scarcely to have a material existence, but to belong to a semewhat fantastic world. Even when his scene is laid in a quiet little oldfashioned town, the atmosphere has something dreamlike about it, and the most ordinary character takes on a queer physiognomy, sharply drawn though it is, as if etched on opaque glass. As you see and hear his characters, their actions are dramatic, even violent, their attitudes eccentric, and their voices sometimes shout in strident tones and sometimes whisper furtively. Their tragic feelings seem more intense than those of ordinary people, and their humor has a wider scope. They gesticulate, weep, love, hate, and die in a sort of frenzy which reminds one at times of old Italian marionettes controlled by a powerful unseen hand.

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The Pack is an original play in four acts—a play about Jews. A Jewish family comes to live in the house of a relative, an old antiquary who does not in the least desire their presence. They have made a long journey across the sea, to find the house empty. Rosenstein, the old antiquary, has disappeared before their arrival, ordering his young maid to close the door in their faces if they insist upon entering. But the girl feels sorry for the old couple, and their talkative son, Joe Meng, impresses her. She admits them, and they are soon perfectly at home. The girl tells them, as she has been instructed to do, that her master has left because he is short of money and cannot even pay the rent of the old house. Joe immediately pays the rent and is soon the master of the situation. His young daughter, Mary, and a nephew, Felix, complete the family. Joe Meng begins to carry on his uncle's business, sincerely wishing to make good. But he has not the slightest understanding of the business. He sells blindly and is always afraid of being cheated. When, one day, his daughter disappears, apparently in the company of a young count who has visited the shop a little too often, Joe falls into a black pit of despair and indecision. He ought to call in the police to search for his daughter, but he does not dare. It would not be good for his credit in a new town. He is tortured by his indecision, and he calls to God to help him against his enemies. An old porter comes to give him some news of his daughter, but Joe haughtily pretends that everything is all right. Finally he begins to talk so queerly that the porter throws him a rope which he has in his hand, and exclaims: "Go and hang yourself." Another visit makes Joe wild. Then comes the count with old Rosenstein, cannot refrain from sneaking about. Joe pretends not to recognize the old man and tells him some rather harsh truths. But when he asks the count about Mary, the latter does not answer. Joe goes mad. When they have gone out and closed the shop door, he fires his Browning after them. In a moment the shop is full of people screaming: "The Jew! The Jew! Kill him! Kill him!"

Mad with fear, Joe takes the rope and rushes up the stairs to the attic with the intention of hanging himself. The crowd enters, screaming, the porter at the head of them. He climbs the attic stairs to pursue Joe, but a moment later he stumbles out of the door again and down the stairs, completely aghast. The Jew has hanged himself. . . . And silently the crowd fades away, frightened by the tragic atmosphere of the old house.

But Joe has hanged himself only in effigy. Once in the attic he repented his rash decision. He made a dummy of some old clothes stuffed with hay and suspended it by the rope from the rafters. He himself lay hidden in a box full of soiled clothes, and there he lay, pondering on life, when he was not sleeping.

After Joe's return to life, old Rosenstein appears again, bringing with him Mary, whom he has sheltered under his own roof since she left home. He repents of his inhospitable conduct toward his relatives and is enchanted by the music of the young violinist, Felix, who bids fair to become a good son of Israel. The play ends with the engagement of the two young people, Mary and Felix, and with a touching and rather sentimental scene between Joe and his old mother.

The interesting thing about this play, which has not much of a plot, is the delineation of Jewish character-that mingling of a stern sense of justice and duty with an insatiable greed for money, and the ever present suspicion that one is being cheated. The strong feeling for tradition and family ties, and the urge to manage the affairs of one's relatives as if they were one's own; sentiment mingled with cold calculation, impulsive feelings, love, pride and furtive shyness; and underneath all this the fear of being laughed at, despised, persecuted and hated-all form a conglomerate of the most heterogeneous qualities, at once attractive and repellant.

Another play of Bergman's which is well known and often produced is Swedenhielms. It is very good on the stage, where it appears in its proper form, giving a vital picture of an old Swedish family, aristocratic, sunk in debt, rather shabby, but highly intelligent, living on hopes and—loans.

The father of the family is an eminent engineer, and when the play opens he is on the list of names proposed for the Nobel Prize, because of an important invention of his. If he gets the prize, the money will put the whole family on its feet. To his own great amazement, he does get the prize. But, on the very day that he is to receive it, a money lender, whom he has known as an office boy and

whom his father had once sent to jail for theft, appears with some unpaid notes of his sons, among which are two bearing old Swedenhielm's name. The signatures are forged. Obviously it is the work of one of the two boys. Swedenhielm is completely crushed. When the money lender has gone he retires to his room and refuses to go to the Academy to receive the prize. He confronts his voungest son with what he has discovered, and the son pretends that he is guilty to save his elder brother, whom he believes to be the culprit. At this moment Swedenhielm's old sister-in-law steps forward. She is a stubborn, rustic, hardworking old spinster. It is she who keeps the house going, though the family treats her with nonchalant neglect. She confesses frankly that she, and nobody else, has forged the notes. Why? Naturally to make it possible for her brother-in-law to procure the needed materials for his laboratory, to give him nourishing food so that he may work undisturbed by too much worry. "Put me in the cell," she says quietly, "Put me in the cell!"

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But old Swedenhielm understands her sacrifice and is deeply moved. He hugs her and goes out, followed by the other members of the family, to hurry and receive his prize. The old sister-in-law takes her coffee cup and sits down to sip it contentedly. By her side she has placed a heavy cane. With that she will probably greet the money lender, who is to come later in the day to get his money. "He is welcome," is her last word.

A little collection of short stories by Hjalmar Bergman appeared at Christmas, 1929, some of them very characteristic and with original themes. "Can you Cure Me, Doctor?" is the most interesting among them. But it seems to me that the stage is Bergman's proper element, and his many plays show his preference for this most vital of all literary forms.

Ivar Kreuger, the Match King

HE FIFTIETH birthday of Ivar Kreuger, March 2, was the occasion of many interesting articles in the Scandinavian press. It was pointed out that this great Swedish financier had hitherto succeeded in avoiding publicity, and, by keeping his private life to himself, had actually become something of a myth, a legend—no mean achievement

for a man not yet fifty. Something of that mythical haze has now been dispelled.

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The noted econ-Professor omist. Gustav Cassel. writing in Svenska Dagbladet, thus sums up Keruger's early life: "Kreuger began early. When only twenty years old, he had finished the course at the Technical Institute and had even an extra year of study to his credit. He built railroads in Illinois and bridges in Mexico, learned American construction methods in

New York, and built a colossal hotel in Johannesburg, South Africa. After trying his strength in this manner, he returned to Stockholm, twenty-seven years old, and started the building firm which was destined to become the world-spanning concern, Kreuger and Toll. An American observer has described his contribution to the Stockholm building industry as something absolutely revolutionary, especially setting a new standard in the matter of speed.

"It is quite startling to remember that it was not before 1913 that Kreuger entered the Swedish match industry and not before 1917 that he formed the combination known as Svenska Tändsticksaktiebolaget. He realized that, with the increasing difficulties in the world market, it would not be possible for the Swedish match industry to accomplish

anything so long various companies obstructed one another. So he united them all in his own hands. He saw that such an enormous business must be assured of its supplies, and he therefore extended his match industry to include a group of other undertakings that should provide it with raw and half-manufactured materials. He also saw that it was necessary to insure a market, and this was no easy matter. Competition had grown more intense; the markets



Swedish News Exchange

IVAR KREUGER

closed by ever higher tariff walls, and in many countries they were dominated by political interests. The tariff walls could not be scaled by any increase in efficiency. There was nothing to do but to plant the Swedish match industry inside the walls. And that is what Kreuger did. The political interests could not be fought. The only way was to take them into service in exchange for financial aid. Kreuger saw this and acted accordingly. He gave loans to states that were financially weak in

return for a controlling interest in their match industry or a monopoly of their market. In order to do this, enormous financial resources were necessary. Kreuger understood that after the war the United States was the only country that possessed enough wealth to operate on a sufficiently large scale, and therefore he established in Delaware the International Match Company and American Investment Corporation, in order to be able to draw on American resources.

"International movements of capital have since the war been much hampered, and although a number of loans have been extended, there have been many needs for credit which it has not been possible to meet by the usual means. Great business concerns, which carry on manufacturing in many different countries and have markets in practically all, possess remarkable opportunities for meeting just this difficulty in the movement of international capital. Ivar Kreuger understood this, and with deliberate purpose set himself the task of combining the Swedish match industry with a financial activity that should lead a flow of capital to the countries which have not yet been able to organize their affairs sufficiently well to depend on the usual money market. In this manner Kreuger and Toll with the Swedish Match Company have become a financial world institution of the first rank, and many are the countries that have derived incalculable benefits from this source of capital."

Supplementary to the article by Professor Cassel quoted above, Svenska Dagbladet on its industrial page sums up the loans extended by the Kreuger concern to various states in Europe and shows how they have been used for constructive work. In 1925 Poland received a loan of \$6,000,000 which was used largely to relieve the famine in Oberschlesein resulting from terrific floods. Indirectly the loan

was useful in strengthening the credit of Poland and calling attention to its economic possibilities. A loan of \$2,000,000 to Ecuador was used for the establishment of a land mortgage bank and another of \$1,000,000 for lending money on land values. In 1928 Jugoslavia received a loan of \$22,000,000 which was used as a working capital for the Jugoslavian Monopoly, and the income from this was applied to public works and the general economic development of the country.

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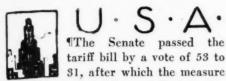
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The loan granted Hungary in 1929. amounting to \$36,000,000, was used to effect the Hungarian land reform, said to be the most liberal in its provisions of all such laws in modern times. Large estates have been expropriated for a compensation and parcelled out to small holders on easy terms of payment at low rates of interest. As part of a larger loan taken up by Roumania in 1929, the Match Company paid out \$30,000,000 which sum is being used for stabilizing the currency. A loan of \$6,000,000 granted to Latvia is intended for constructive work such as the purchase of seed corn, the building of roads and railways, the improvement of the land, etc. A smaller loan to Esthonia is to be used for the construction of railways. A loan of a million pounds sterling to Greece tided that country over a temporary difficulty.

As most important of all Svenska Dagbladet lists the loan of \$75,000,000 extended to France in 1928. It was this loan that made the name of Kreuger known all over the world, and it enabled France to stabilize her currency. Finally, there is the loan of \$125,000,000 recently granted Germany.

Even this bare enumeration will give some idea of the immense importance of the Swedish financier's contribution to the upbuilding and stabilizing of a ravaged continent.

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¶The Senate passed the tariff bill by a vote of 53 to

was sent back to the House of Representatives where it is the purpose to iron out whatever differences may still exist as to the details of what is said to be the highest tariff levels in the history of such legislation in the United States. In two vital respects it is not what President Hoover intended it to be. The wide range of rate revision and the Senate-instituted debenture and flexible-tariff provisions are said by those in the confidence of the President to be much against his wishes. When he convened the special session on April 15, 1929, he recommended "limited tariff revision" primarily for agricultural purposes. ¶Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board expresses the opinion that the farm export debenture proposed in the Senate bill could not be made operative. Foreign importing countries, he said, undoubtedly would put up insurmountable barriers, perhaps to the extent of an embargo. The Farm Board, Chairman Legge said, was not opposed to the debenture plan which the bill proposes to make operative on option of the board, but it did not believe the plan could be enforced. ¶In signing the Elliott-Keys bill authorizing an appropriation of \$230,000,000 for the construction of new public buildings throughout the country, the President is following up his recommendation of it as a means toward reducing unemployment in the United States. The effect of the building program will be felt in the steel, stone, lumber and other industries. Of the total, \$115,000,000 is to be expended in building construction in the District of Columbia. ¶It is said in administration circles that the President will soon act on the recommendations of the commission sent by him to Haiti. The report of the commission headed by W. Cameron Forbes of Boston is to the effect that it is for the best interests of Haiti that Brigadier General John H. Russell, American High Commissioner, should be supplanted by an American Minister and a military attaché, and the progressive replacement of Americans by Haitians in the branches of the insular government. ¶Rear Admiral Byrd's assertion that he had no intention of claiming for the United States the new lands he had discovered in the Antarctic will have no binding force on the Government, according to officials of the State Department. The status continues as it was on November 15, 1929, when in a note to the British Embassy the State Department carefully left the question so that the utmost freedom might be enjoyed, should it at any time be found desirable to make claims on the newly discovered lands. ¶Under the guidance of Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, all unnecessary drinking scenes in motion pictures are banished from this country. A code of ethics has been adopted that includes the abolition of the glorification of the criminal on the film, that curbs profanity, bans ridiculing of the clergy, and demands good taste in the handling of love scenes. "The adoption of the code," said Mr. Hays, "marks the latest and greatest step taken by the motion picture industry in the direction of self-government. In the completion of this task the industry owes much to studies made by leading dramatists, educators, and psychologists and to the co-operation received from church leaders and other bodies interested in moral welfare." ¶ While the motion picture industry thus institutes a voluntary censorship, a different situation arose in the

United States Senate with regard to foreign books imported into this country. The Senate adopted without a roll call the Smoot amendment, slightly modified, extending the present law to make district courts the final arbiters of what constitutes obscenity in literature and art as well as of treasonable publications. It thereby takes all authority in the matter from customs officials. The twelve-hour debate ranged far and wide, with Shakespeare, the Bible, and Brigham Young's essays cited in the heated discussion for and against the amendment. While astronomy is a science not for everybody, the discovery of a new planet in the solar system appears to be of universal interest considering the space given to the event in the daily press. The planet, first discovered by Clyde Tombaugh, photographer at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, appeared as a blotch of light on a photographic plate. It was later seen and identified by Dr. V. M. Slipher, of the Lowell Observatory, as the longsought trans-Neptunian body. Until the scientific world agrees upon a name for the new luminary it will be known as Planet X.



SWEDEN Queen Victoria of Sweden

"Queen Victoria of Sweden died at Villa Svezia, Rome, April 4. Her death

was not unexpected. She has been for many years a sufferer from pulmonary trouble, and for the last six weeks her death has been expected almost hourly. King Gustaf has been with her while the Crown Prince has acted as regent in Sweden, and she has also been constantly attended by her granddaughter, Princess Ingrid. The people of Italy have manifested much sympathy, and there have been long lines of people in carriages and on foot constantly inquiring about her. Queen Victoria was in her sixty-ninth year. She was born on August 7, 1862, in Karlsruhe, as the only daughter of the



Swedish News Exchange
QUEEN VICTORIA OF SWEDEN

late Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden, and his wife, Princess Louise of Prussia. Her grandfather was Emperor William I of Germany. Her marriage to King Gustaf of Sweden took place in Karlsruhe, on September 20, 1881. The Queen's health was never strong, and although she spent her first summers in Sweden at the royal palace of Tullgarn, not far from Stockholm, the air was considered unfavorable, and a better location was found on the island of Öland, in the Baltic Sea, where a villa was erected for her. In her latter years even the balmy air at Solliden, as her villa is called, did not alleviate her bronchial catarrhs, and she was forced to make repeated stays in Italy, where she had maintained a winter house, and on the island of Mainau, in Lake Constance, Bavaria, which had been willed to her by her brother. During the World War the Queen made several visits to her aged mother in Karlsruhe. These were often fraught with danger. Thus, in 1915, a French flyer bombarded the royal palace

where the Queen was staying. During another visit, in November, 1918, the German Revolution broke out, and she and her mother had to find refuge in the eastle of Zwingenberg, east of Heidelberg. The leaders of the Revolution, however, granted them permission to move to a castle in the south of Baden, owned by the Swedish Count Douglas, a chamberlain to the Queen. Queen Victoria was very active in charity work. At the outbreak of the war she formed the Queen's Central Committee to organize and direct the private charity aid within the country. She also showed great interest in the activity of the Swedish Red Cross, the soldiers' and sailors' homes, and the pioneers in Lapland. In her marriage to King Gustaf she bore three sons, Gustaf Adolf, the present Crown Prince of Sweden; Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, who is an accomplished writer, and Erik, Duke of Västmanland, who died in 1918. ¶To relieve the straits of the Swedish farmers the government has submitted to the Riksdag a proposal to increase the duty on cereals. According to the government plan, the Swedish flour mills and other grain importers would be required to mix a certain amount of Swedish wheat with the imported grain. Government loans were also proposed for agricultural co-operative bodies, as well as an entirely new schedule of import duties. The second fastest train in Europe will soon be put in service between Stockholm and Gothenburg. Covering the 285-mile distance between the two cities in five hours and 44 minutes, it will make an average speed of about 50 miles an hour. Only one European train is more rapid—the Paris-Bordeaux Express. The Swedish train will carry first, second, and third class carriages, as well as a diner. ¶A brilliant international skiing victory was won at Holmenkollen by Sven Utterström, Swedish crack ski runner of Boden, who defeated some hundred competitors, winning first prize in the 50-kilometer

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event. He is the only non-Norwegian who two years in succession has captured first honors in this gruelling competition. The historical Swedish Vasa Ski Run, from Sälen to Mora, was won by V. Lundström, from Arvidsjaur. ¶More than eighty national and international congresses will be held in Stockholm the summer in connection with the Industrial Arts Exhibition.

X

DENMARK

The Royal Theater occupies so important a place in the daily life of the Copen-

hagen public that as a topic for discussion the recent changes in the management of this national institution have superseded all other happenings. The selection of Adam Poulsen as administrative director, in succession to Director Norrie, was marked by various incidents that showed to what a degree the public was following events from day to day. No one disputed the ability of Adam Poulsen as an actor of rare merit. But whether he would prove equal to the great task before him was a question answered both pro and con. ¶At any rate, as soon as



ADAM POULSEN

the new director of the Royal Theater took charge, he summoned the entire company for the purpose ofexplaining his plans for the conducting of the institution. It was then the first real signs of dissatisfaction manifested themselves. While he was in the midst

of his talk, umbrage was taken to some of Mr. Poulsen's remarks by a number of

those assembled and, led by Poul Reumert, Bodil Ibsen, and Nicolaj Neiendam, they left the hall. Notwithstanding, the director continued his speech, and the applause that met him when he finished evidenced that those remaining were in full sympathy with his ideas. ¶As a son of the noted actor Emil Poulsen and a nephew of the unforgettable comedian Olaf Poulsen, Adam Poulsen comes from a theatrical family than which no more illustrious company ever graced the Danish stage. Among his striking dramatic achievements are his creations of the great figures in Oehlenschlsäger's poetic tragedies. He made his first appearance at the Dagmar Theater in 1901 and later joined the Folk Theater. He continued his dramatic education in Berlin, and during the war was artistic director of the Swedish Theater in Helsingfors. Later he made a tour of the United States, where he met with considerable success. ¶Denmark is gratified at the reception accorded the members of the Danish royal family in Siam, where Crown Prince Frederik and Prince and Princess Axel have been entertained on a scale of unparalleled splendor by the King of that Eastern realm. The climax came with the installation of telephonic connection between Bangkok and Copenhagen when Prince Harald, as regent in the absence of King Christian, expressed Denmark's appreciation of what Siam had done to make the Eastern stay so pleasant an event. Among others who talked with Bangkok was State Councilor H. N. Andersen, whose East Asiatic Company has done so much toward developing Siam's natural riches. Speaking for the whole Danish nation, Mr. Andersen asked Crown Prince Frederik to express its appreciation of the co-operation existing between Denmark and Siam. ¶Both the coming celebration in Iceland in June, commemorating the Althing's one thousand years' existence, as well as the Rebild Park gathering in July are centering the attention of many people who in the one event see a large exodus for the Iceland festivities and in the other an influx of thousands of Danish-Americans. It is expected that the Rebild affair this year will exceed in interest all previous gatherings on the Jutland heaths. The United Steamship Company of Copenhagen is preparing to send the S.S. Hellig Olav to Iceland, where it will function as a hotel for the passengers during the festivities.



NORWAY

¶Arne Kildal, General
Secretary of Nordmandsforbundet, has opened negoti-

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ations with the Broadcasting Company of Norway in an effort to establish a regular broadcasting service between Norway and the Norwegians in America. The plans are yet at an experimental stage, but the technical aspects of the project are being looked into, and con-



ARNE KILDAL

siderable interest has been shown. Mr. Kildal believes that the broadcasting of Norwegian programs will greatly serve to strengthen the friendly ties between the immigrants and their native land. Concurrent with Mr. Kildal's plan, efforts are being made to

arrange for the broadcasting of a special program from the St. Olav Celebration at Nidaros (Trondhjem) to the United States. The Norwegian weekly Nordisk Tidende in Brooklyn has sponsored the idea, and the Broadcasting Company of Norway has set aside July 30 as a fitting

day for the broadcasting of a program suited for America. The famous St. Olaf College Choir, which will be in Nidaros at that time, is expected to participate in the program. The National Broadcasting Corporation of America has been approached in this matter, and has shown such interest that the first hook-up between Norway and America may materialize July 30. ¶A fierce battle has been waged in the Norwegian press following the introduction of antitoxin as a cure for cancer by the well-known Norwegian swimming champion, Olav Farstad, who brought a large quantity of the serum to Norway after a visit to America, where he met Dr. Koch of Detroit, the discoverer of antitoxin. The police of Bergen confiscated Mr. Farstad's supply of antitoxin, and the former swimming champion promptly retaliated by appealing to the Supreme Court of Norway. The court unanimously upheld the police commissioner of Bergen, and Farstad has been branded as a dangerous quack. Farstad contends that the antitoxin had been ordered by patients in the last stages of cancer, and that they are now being deprived of their only chance of recovery. The American commercial attaché in Oslo, Mr. M. H. Lund, has reviewed the banking situation of Norway and declares it to be vastly improved. Although there have been no spectacular developments, a consistent consolidation of interests has taken place. Liquidation of the various institutions under public administration is proceeding steadily, and new banks, organized during the year, have made gratifying progress. Interest rates during 1929 were unfavorable for domestic business, but this factor was more than compensated by the high returns obtained on short-term investments abroad, and by the increased activity of Norwegian industry. Earnings of savings banks and private banks, consequently, were somewhat higher in 1929; the Norges Bank, however, showed a decline in net earn-

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ings. At the end of 1929, 115 private banks were operating under concessions in Norway, as compared with 116 in 1913 and 195 in 1920. The change, according to Mr. Lund, illustrates the rapid growth of banking due to war-time inflation and the deflation which followed; that deflation caught many individual banks unprepared and culminated in the financial difficulties of 1924 and 1925. With conditions stabilized as they are at present, it may be assumed that very few new banks will be organized in the future. The merchant marine of Norway now totals 3,300,000 tons, thus passing the commercial fleet of Italy and making Norway number six in the ranking of the fleets of the world. Its closest rival at present is France, which country has 3,400,000 tons, but it is firmly believed in shipping circles that Norway will surpass this mark within the year, taking its place directly behind England, the United States, Japan, and Germany. Before the World War Norway ranked fourth, but during the war lost 831 ships. ¶ Following the example of the Swedish Crown Prince, it is expected that Crown Prince Olav of Norway will go to Iceland on a battleship to be present at the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic Althing. A Norwegian delegation has been named, and it will be headed by the popular Crown Prince. ¶Approximately 10,000 Americans of Norwegian descent are expected to come to the great festivals at Nidaros this summer. Elaborate arrangements are being made to welcome them. The annual Winter Sports Week at Holmenkollen proved a tremendous success this year. A conservative estimate lists 150,000 spectators as present during the week, with a climax of 60,000 at the ski-jumping contest. Nine nations competed for the coveted honors. Norway won every race and jumping contest but one, the 50kilometer cross-country race going to Sweden.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-Presidents, Charles S. Haight John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the Review, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Gammel Strand 48, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. Regular Associates, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the Review. Sustaining Associates, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the Review and Classics. Life Associates, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

The American Exhibition

The Exhibition of American Art and Architecture which opened so auspiciously in Stockholm on March 15 is now on view at the Carlsberg Glyptothek in Copenhagen, whither it was sent at the request of a Danish Committee headed by Frederik Borgbjerg, Minister of Education.

In Stockholm the Exhibition was opened by Claes Lindskog, Minister of Education, in the presence of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, Prince Eugen, Prince Carl, Princess Ingeborg, and a distinguished company. Mr. George W. Eggers, director of the Exhibition, was invested with the order of Nordstjernan by the Crown Prince on the opening day. On the evening of March 15 a dinner was given for Mr. Eggers and Mr. Abeel, Secretary of the Foundation, at the Grand Hotel. Mr. A. F. Enström presided, and graceful speeches of welcome were made by Dr. Axel Gauffin, director of the Swedish National Museum, and Mr. A. R. Nordvall, vice-president of Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen. Mr. Nordvall particularly mentioned Mr. Robert W. DeForest, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach,

Mr. Julian C. Levi, and Consul General Olof H. Lamm whose interest and support had done so much to make the Exhibition possible. Brief speeches of thanks were made by Mr. Eggers and Mr. Abeel. The former concluded his remarks by saying: "Whether this Exhibition pleases you or not must remain for you to decide. In bringing it here, we must ask you to believe that we lay it before you, not because we wish to show what skill may be ours, or what greatness of conception; if such indeed there be. Rather we have come with it as children might come -in the hope that by looking upon the work of our hands, you may the better know our hearts."

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The Exhibition attracted the widest and most generous publicity and criticism in Sweden and has made a deep and lasting impression there. The success, it is hoped, will be repeated in Copenhagen, although, as this issue of the Review goes to press, it is too early to have received the accounts of the Danish opening.

Fellows of the Foundation

Miss Annika Mannerheim, fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, who has



THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION IN STOCKHOLM, IN THE CENTER OF THE GROUP THE CROWN PRINCE WITH THE CROWN PRINCESS AND TO THE EXTREME BIGHT PRINCE EUGE, ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CROWN PRINCE MR, EGGERS AND MR, ABEEL.

spent the past year studying American library methods at the Detroit Public Library and at the Library of the University of Michigan, sailed for home on the *Gripsholm* of the Swedish-American Line on April 4.

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Dr. Gustav Munthe, director of the Röhsska Museum in Gothenburg and a fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, left for home late in March. Dr. Munthe had concluded a comprehensive tour of American museums and had traveled as far as the Pacific coast.

Mr. Knut Anerud, fellow of the Foundation from Sweden, arrived on the Gripsholm on March 5 and left at once for the University of Minnesota where he will take up the study of agriculture.

Mr. Trygve Gimnes, fellow of the Foundation from Norway, arrived in New York on March 24 to take up his studies with the New York Tunnel Commission under the direction of Mr. Ole Singstad.

Mr. Knut Scott-Hansen, fellow of the Foundation from Norway, arrived in New York on February 23 on the S.S. President Roosevelt and took up the study of banking at the National City Bank in New York.

New York Chapter

The Club Night held at the Plaza on the evening of April 4 was one of the best attended of the season. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mr. Charles Peterson of Chicago, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, and Mr. Erling Bergendahl. Both Mr. Stefansson and Mr. Peterson gave interesting talks, and entertainment was furnished by Miss Corinne Dean, soprano, and Mr. Erwin Jaeckel, pianist.

Foundation Staff

Miss Anna C. Reque, librarian of the Foundation, who has been on a holiday in the South, expects to return to New York early in May.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

Morgenstierne Norwegian Consul

As a successor to Consul General Hans Fay, the Norwegian Government last year appointed Mr. Wilhelm Morgenstierne, head of the Anglo-Saxon Bureau in the Foreign Department. The new consul general was prevented by illness from taking over his post, but has recently arrived and entered upon his duties. Mr. Morgenstierne is well known here and has a great many friends, both personal and official, who will join in welcoming him. He began his political career while yet very young as attaché at the Norwegian Legation in Washington. During the war he was here, first as secretary of the Nansen Commission and afterwards as commercial counsellor of the Legation. He has been secretary and afterwards vice-president of Nordmandsforbundet, and has in all his activities been a chief factor in furthering the growing friendship between Norway and America.

Valuable Gift to Oslo

The Swedenborg Society of London has donated a facsimile edition of Emanuel Swedenborg's manuscripts to the University Library in Oslo. Containing eighteen large folios, in beautiful parchment binding, the edition is a complete photographic copy of the original manuscripts now in the Swedish Library of Science.

Amundsen Memorial

A granite monument has been placed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, in honor of Roald Amundsen. It is placed in the west end of the park, near his old ship the Gjöa, which is mounted there.

Scandinavian Literature in High Schools

Professor A. Alexander Enna is giving a course in Scandinavian literature this year, at the Franklin High School in Portland, Oregon. Modern Swedish



CONSUL GENERAL MORGENSTIERNE

works, especially Strindberg's and Selma Lagerlöf's, will play an important part in the course, which is given under the auspices of the State University.

Rare Stamp Collecton to Stockholm

A collection of rare stamps has been given to the Stockholm Post Office Museum, by Mr. Hans Lagerlöf of New York. The collection consists of some thirteen thousand stamps, making twenty large albums. Among them are four albums that have been shown in this country as well as in Germany, where they were given special distinction; and in Durban, South Africa, where they were honored with gold medals. Another collection of six albums containing stamps from Cuba was given a first prize in New York.

Mr. Lagerlöf has made several previous donations of valuable stamps to the museum.

Bjornson Manuscripts Given to Oslo Library

Mme. Dagny Björnson Sautreau, of Paris, is giving practically her whole collection of her father's, Björnstjerne Björnson's, manuscripts, plays, and other papers to the Oslo University Library. There are some seven hundred letters received by him from different parts of the world, and about a hundred letters written by him. With the donation goes the hope that others will follow her example: that a Björnson archive may be formed in the library.

In Commemoration of Danish Scientist

Dr. Niels Ortved, an alumnus of the Polytechnic Institute in Denmark, is giving Anders Bundgaard's relief of Hans Christian Örsted to the new Museum of Industry in Chicago. Örsted, the discoverer of electromagnetism, was founder of the Polytechnic Institute.

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Mr. Tinius Olsen, the noted engineer of Philadelphia, was recently made honorary citizen of his native town, Kongsberg, Norway, in recognition of his generous gifts to that city. The citizenship paper was sent to the Legation in Washington. Consul M. Moe, on the part of Minister Bachke, turned the document over to Mr. Olsen, who was deeply gratified by the honor bestowed on him.

Elsa Brändstrom in New York

Mrs. Elsa Brändström Ulich is now in New York with her husband. Upon completion of her great organization work for orphans in Germany Miss Brändström married Dr. Robert Ulich of Dresden, one of Germany's leading scientists. He is here to lecture and study.

Swedish Artist to Make His Home in America

Hans Malmstedt, the Swedish portrait painter, was a recent visitor at the office of the Foundation. He is leaving shortly for a few months stay in Sweden, but plans to return and make his permanent home in America. Mr. Malmstedt has painted a series of portraits of American men, and recently finished a portrait of Helen Keller. In Sweden he has many portraits to his credit, and one of his prized possessions is a letter from Queen Victoria, praising his portraits of Bishop Rundgreen and Tore Svennberg.



PORTRAIT OF HELEN KELLER,

By Hans Malmstedt,

A Night in Sweden

The Town Hall Club in New York made its last club dinner of the season, April 9, a Swedish night. Mr. James Creese, taking the place of Consul General Lamm, spoke on Sweden's Relation to America, Dr. Henry G. Leach on Swedish Literature, and Madame Signe Hagelthorn on the Arts and Crafts of Sweden. The arrangements were in charge of Mr. Stig Arfvidson.



FICTION

The Trough of the Wave. By Olav Duun. Translated from the Norwegian by Arthur G. Chater. *Knopf*. 1930. Price \$2.50.

This book is an event. It is the first in the novel series, The People of Juvik (Juvikingar) which established Olav Duun's rank as one of the foremost of living Scandinavian authors. Mr. Knopf announces that the translation of the remaining five volumes is in preparation, and they will be issued at regular intervals.

To understand Olav Duun it is necessary to draw the parallel between his people and the old Norsemen. A sense of the solidarity of kin and the continuity of the race, a belief that the dead were living some place near by and perhaps carrying on the usual business of life though invisible, that they sometimes were reborn in their descendants, these were some of the strongest feelings of the old Norsemen, and they have persisted in the modern Scandinavian peasant. Selma Lagerlöf understood this when she let young Ingmar, in the first chapter of Jerusalem, carry on an imaginary conversation with his dead father whom he conceives as sitting in a Dalecarlian farmhouse in a ring of Ingmarssons from bygone centuries way back to heathen times. In Olav Duun's Juviking books "they" are always present-"they" being the dead Juvikings; and their descendants sometimes obey them, sometimes argue with them or defy them.

The old men of Juvik bequeathed to their descendants a heritage of iron wills, robust consciences, and a rationalistic view of life. The strongest of them took a pride in snapping their fingers at all the trolls and goblins and the mysterious forces of nature that struck fear to the hearts of weaker men. Though they occasionally went to church, they were really pagans and, like the old vikings, "believed in their own strength and power." Only in the last of them, Odin, does the Christian principle

win over paganism.

Funerals play a large part in Olav Duun's books. They are not exactly, as one flippant reviewer put it, the most cheerful events in the lives of the people, but it is true that they are not so much occasions of sorrow as festivals to celebrate the unity of the family. The dead is honored; the forefathers are remembered, and, finally, the heir takes his place at the head of the table. In the present volume, we witness the passing of a grand old man, Per Anders; we follow the fortunes of his weaker sons—in "the trough of the wave"—and at last we see the lad Anders, at his father's

funeral, assuming his place as head of the family. As Anders was destined to become one of the strong men of the race, his speech became a tradition, and every wise saw in the valley was traced back to the day when "Anders took his place."

H. A. L.

Pure Gold, By O. E. Rölvaag, English text by Sivert Erdahl and the Author. Harpers, 1930.

In Pure Gold Rölvaag has shown the reverse side of the honorable ambition, thrift, and industry that have built up our prairie empire. Lizzie and Louis are a very ordinary couple, and their marriage is an ordinary prairie idyl though not on a very high level. Louis, who is introduced to us under his Norwegian name, Lars, has amiable traits, chief among which is a love for animals that persists through his life. Lizzie is harder and more calculating, but also stronger, and it is she who decides that they are to take a large farm and pay off the mortgage gradually. A thoroughly honorable, even a praiseworthy undertaking, it would seem, but Rölvaag shows how the intense concentration on making and saving money works a deterioration in the two; they shut them-selves out from every human relationship, every outside interest, in order to save every dollar for the farm. The coming into Lizzie's hands of a gold coin is merely an accident that crystallizes wha is already present in her; their insane greed for money possesses them more and more, driving out everything else, lashing them on to greater efforts, and at last driving them to a miserable death.

The theme, that of an impulse which is at first good but becomes later an overpowering passion, an obsession, and finally a curse, is reminiscent of Bojer. Though Rölvaag is, of course, absolutely original—the story is, in fact, based on an incident that came to his knowledge—it is interesting to note a resemblance of which he is probably unconscious.

Martin Birck's Youth. By Hjalmar Söderberg. Translated from the Swedish by Charles Wharton Stork. With Drawings by Theodore Nadejen. *Harpers*. 1930. Price \$2.50.

Very little of the work of Swedish writers of the present generation has been published in English. It is especially gratifying, therefore, to see this novel by Hjalmar Söderberg, in a sensitive and beautiful translation by Mr. Stork, with an interpretative preface by the translator, and in an artistically satisfying edition with interesting illustrations.

Hjalmar Söderberg, who celebrated his sixtieth birthday last summer, is the dean of the Swedish writers whose work falls wholly or chiefly within the present century. He has written brilliant plays and novels, but his most original work is the "storiettes," many of which have been published in the Review.

The present translation is the first of his longer works to appear in English.

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REVIEW.

Martin Birck's Youth, which is largely autobiographical, finds its prototype in J. P. Jacobsen's Niels Lyhne and, like that, is a narrative of a young man's inner life with very few outer events. It describes the shattering of illusions, the weaning of the youth from ancient faiths, the alienation between him and his parents in spite of affectionate family relations, the disenchantment with everything in life, until he experiences a love that is supremely satisfying-but unhappy because he cannot afford to marry.

A finespun and exquisite tale-if only the American reader can refrain from spoiling his own enjoyment by hurling through the delicate web a few rocks in the shape of rude questions: Why doesn't the young man (with a leisurely government job from ten to three) take on a little extra work? Why d esn't he emigrate? Why doesn't the girl marry him and keep her job, or dismiss the maid and do the housework? The answer is: Because Söderberg was writing about an age and a group of people who were iconoclasts in great things but conventional in small; who thought nothing of shattering Church and State, marriage and morals, but would never renounce the habits and privileges of the educated middle class.

H. A. L.

POETRY Henrik Wergeland: Poems. Oslo: Gyldendal. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1929.

A hundred years after Wergeland's début as a poet, we have here the first adequate volume representing his life, work, and influence. It is due to the devotion of Illit Gröndahl, lecturer on Norwegian literature at the University of London, who has some time ago published a few of Wergeland's poems in English, and to the zeal of that English friend of Norway, G. M. Gathorne-Hardy. The translations are by these two collaborators and Jethro Bithell. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy has also contributed a comprehensive introduction, and there is a short preface by the Norwegian critic, Francis

From such a constellation of names on the title page one naturally expects a valuable work, and the expectation is amply fulfilled. In the selection of poems the purpose has been to show the various phases of Wergeland's genius. The volume includes some of his glorious love lyrics, his tender and intimate verses addressed to flowers and animals, as well as poems expressing his social indignation, his passion for liberty, and sometimes his didactic tendency. While the translators are conscious that much of Wergeland's work, especially in the lyric vein, defies translation, they have done on the whole a notable piece of work, and many of the renderings are beautifully clear and harmonious.

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July 10th: From Newcastle-on-Tyne (Tyne Commission Quay), to the NORTH CAPE and Fjords of Norway. 3,154 Miles—13 days. Fares from £38 per berth.

July 24th: From Newcastle-on-Tyne (Tyne Commission Quay), to the Fjords, North Cape, SPITZBERGEN and PACK ICE. 4,213 Miles—20 days. Fares from £58 per berth.

NORTHERN CAPITALS CRUISE August 23rd

From Newcastle-on-Tyne (Tyne Commission Quay) to Oslo, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Leningrad (5 days' stay), Danzig, Kiel Canal, Antwerp and Harwich.
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TRADE NOTES

ELECTROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY BIG NORWEGIAN FACTOR

With Norsk Hydro taking the lead in utilizing the abundant water power in Norway for industrial purposes, the development of this company within a comparatively short period calls attention to the inventiveness and initiative of the men who first planned to obtain fixed nitrogen from the air. The Birkeland-Eyde process is due directly to the two men whose names the process bears, and the small Notodden plant has grown into the vast Norsk Hydro organization with plants in various parts of Norway. One of the important features in the manufacture is the Haber-Bosch Synthetic ammonia process. Next in importance to Norsk Hydro is the Odda Smelteverk at Odda.

SWEDISH GLASS MANUFACTURERS FORM A CARTEL

Fifteen of the largest manufacturers of household and ornamental glassware in Sweden have formed an export cartel for the purpose of promoting the sale of the members' product in certain export markets. Attention is now being centered on the English market where an agreement has been made with a group of importers in London which stipulates that the latter will purchase from the association only. The Swedish producers on their part agree not to sell to any other English importers. There are about twenty manufacturers of this kind of glassware in Sweden.

DENMARK FULLY REPRESENTED AT THE LEIPZIG FAIR

Danish manufacturers have a penchant for taking part in foreign fairs, and this year representation at the Leipzig Fair was larger than ever. Among the exhibits the furniture displays were especially attractive and focused attention, show. ing to what a high level the art of cabinet-making has attained in Denmark. As usual the exhibits of applied art were selected with great care. Sales were reported very satisfactory.

MORE VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS FOUND IN SWEDEN

In addition to the already extensive ore fields in Sweden now under operation, new deposits an constantly being discovered. Among the more recent finds are those located in the province of Vesterbotten and at Stöverfors, gold, silver, and arsenic being found in the latter place. Large finds of copper, zinc, and lead are reported from other regions.

SVALBARD COAL MINES CONTINUE TO GIVE GOOD YIELDS

With deposits of coal in Svalbard estimated & containing 8,000,000,000 tons of coal, the mine now being worked are giving good results. Only one company is now actively mining coal in that northernmost country, the islands of which are about 65,000 square kilometers. Norwegian capital is largely interested in the company, the Arctic Coal Company. The mines are located about 1,200 miles from southern Norwegian ports, most of the coal being used by the Norwegian State Railroads and Norwegian steamship companies.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The American Scandinavian Review published monthly at Princeton, New Jersey, for April 1930. State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Hanna Astrup Lasen, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor of The American-Scandinavian Review and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of—
Publisher. The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 25 West 45th Street, New York Editor, Hanna Astrup Larsen,
Managing Editor, Hanna Astrup Larsen,
Business Manager, Neilson Abeel

Post office address—
Post office address—
25 West 45th Street, New York
25 West 45th Street, New York

441 Lexington Avenue, New Yor 44 Wall Street, New York 25 West 45th Street, New York York

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of soni amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders if an contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciar relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraph contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and security in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN (Signature of editor)

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of March, 1930.

[SEAL]

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Notary Public, New York Costs)
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SHIPPING NOTES

NEWEST NORTH GERMAN LLOYD SHIP CAPTURES OCEAN RECORD

The North German Lloyd liner Europa on her maiden voyage from Bremen to New York covered the distance in four days, 17 hours, and six minutes, thereby beating her sister ship, the Bremen, by 18 minutes, and winning the Atlantic blue ribbon. The shipping world without exception hailed the event with unstinted praise, much of which went to Captain Nicolaus Johnsen who has been in the North German Lloyd Service for more than thirty years. Germany, as was natural, showed great elation over this ocean performance, and listened in on the radio, as Captain Johnsen and others broadcast the account of the voyage from the deck of the Europa.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE'S NEW CLASS FOR TOURISTS

The expansion of the Swedish American Line has been rapid, and while nothing has been left undone to furnish the best possible accommodations for its passengers, the innovation with regard to tourist third class travel has found a hearty response among those who prefer to travel less expensively. After a thorough renovation the S.S. Drottningholm again entered the transatlantic service this year, prepared to carry three classes of passengers, namely, cabin class, tourist third class, and third class. As regards cabin third class, the quarters set apart for this class of travelers comprise practically the whole of the original

second class. This class is not intended for migrants but for those of moderate means travelling for pleasure.

Norwegian America Line in for Busy Season

With more sailings scheduled for 1930 than at other year in its history, the Norwegian American Line anticipates one of the busiest summers sint the line began to link Scandinavian ports with Norwegian to link Scandinavian ports with Norwegian organization have arranged to sail with the company's ships. All searly as May 2 the S.S. Stavangerfjord take several hundred members of Norwegian society to Norway and two weeks later, on the Berger fjord, the Chicago Society, Daughters of Norwigian charge of Dr. Susan Acherman, will set out the help of the line are booked fairly well in advance, the Trondhjem festivities proving one of the gred drawing cards.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DANISH SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

The Danish shipbuilding industry is in 12 sparate organizations of which Burmeister & Wain Copenhagen takes the lead. This company product in 1928 approximately 100,000 gross tons in about tion to a large number of Diesel engines. It working capital of 35,000,000 kroner and is of tinually adding to its equipment for the building of large ships. The company's dry dock can accommodate some of the biggest ships afloat.

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Oscar IIAug.	2
Frederik VIII Aug.	9
United States Aug.	23
Hellig Olav Aug.	30
Oscar IISept.	6
Frederik VIIISept.	13
United StatesSept.	27
Hellig Olav Oct.	4
Oscar IIOct.	11
Frederik VIIIOct.	18
United States Nov.	1
Hellig Olav Nov.	8
Oscar IINov.	22
Frederik VIIIDec.	9
Hellig Olav Dec.	19
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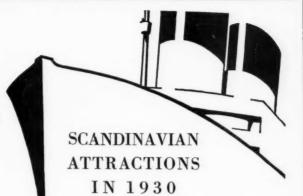
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NORWAY: In Trondhjem the Saint Olav ninth centennial celebrations will take place in July and August, with church festivals and pageants, historical, cultural, and industrial exhibitions.

SWEDEN: The Stockholm Exposition from May to September. Leading representatives of the Swedish industrial art movement have gathered under royal patronage to prepare an exposition in Stockholm of modern Swedish art and crafts and home industries.

DENMARK: The 125th anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen, the world famous fairy-story teller, will be celebrated at his birthplace in Odense, Denmark. The inauguration of the new Hans Christian Andersen museum will take place in Odense in July.

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INSURANCE NOTES

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD TO STUDY MARINE INSURANCE

With a view to developing a marine insurance system to aid in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the United States Shipping Board has started an investigation into the prevailing systems. Figures assembled some two years ago showed that a vast amount of insurance on American hulls is placed abroad and that practically all cargo insurance is reinsured abroad. It is suggested that a solution may be found in a Federal marine insurance law.

THREE DANISH INSURANCE COMPANIES IN A MERGER

By combining their interests, three leading insurance companies in Denmark have succeeded in strengthening positions that even before the merger were individually strong. Nordisk Reinsurance Company, the Danish Lloyd, and the Nordisk Union cover various phases of insurance. Some of the most representative financiers and business men of Denmark are on the board of directors.

OSLO FIRE COMPANIES ANSWERED MANY CALLS IN 1929

In a report issued by the Oslo fire department it is stated that the various companies answered 351 alarms in 1929. Outside the capital the department lent assistance in the case of 32 fires. Norge's Fire Insurance Company announced that payments on fire losses increased in 1929.

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